National Sugar Growers' Association.

OFFICERS FOR 1884. Norman J. Colman, St. Louis, Mo Presidents—Capt. R. Blakely, Minne-D. F. Kenner, Louisiana; X. K. Stout, I.S.; A. Furnas, Indiana; C. F. Clarkson A. J. Decker, Wisconsin; A. G. Wil-New York; Dr. E. F. Newberry, Ill. tary—F. K. Gillespie, Edwardsville, reasurer—J. A. Field, St. Louis, Mo.

Get Ready Now.



OR RURAL WORLD: As most have now got their sorghum in and, and as a matter of course are d with the necessary implements re, a few words on the machinssary to its manufacture into ad sugar may not be deemed 'Though this may seem early to this all-important question, yet experience teaches that now is the

better time will the farmer have ween corn planting and harvest The harvest over, then comes us duties common to the aring the summer months leavne to judiciously contract for, ip the sorghum evaporator and the wise nation persecutive. wise nation prepareth for of peace." So should the ime of peace." So should the prepare for the harvest in time of Commence now, brother sortowers; correspond with a reliase that manufactures the mayou require; this will give you hake satisfactory arrangements. nake satisfactory arrangements

in his library; it will be found a valuable reference. In conclusion let us advise, as we have repeatedly done, the sorghum manufacturer to have in connection with his evaporator, settling tanks, etc., a finishing tank of suitable capacity to hold a number of barrels, so that the many facturer is the many facturer with sevaporator and mill you are to do sufficient capacity in her own goods. Satisfy your perspective of sufficient capacity in her own goods. Satisfy your perspective of sufficient capacity in her own goods. Satisfy your perspective of sufficient capacity for for a few dollars saved in inery unequal to the demade upon it is many dol. necessary that you write for ery unequal to the deade upon it is many dol-and. The freight on a 10 le, and often no more eet long, and it takes fuel for the former the 10 foot pan will ons, to the 6 foot in a month's run

on the imporevaporator, delays ll be in on the ready eces-The vors did

to expect, for deceptive than illy when reduced to ue engraving, but as hands. ing is near at hand commit time, bound to be publish does not suit you.
last minute getting
ne way, you have no struct your furnace, in proper position , thus causing con-your busy working and horses standing and horses standing consuming valuable fixing up; and when you are in such a protost time that your one, your sirup or or quality when a judicious manage-

see that their

matic," Self Skimmers, manufactured by Chapman & Co., of Madison, Ind., as, in our poor opinion, among the best we have examined, which have been many. This firm has been manufacturing sorghum for the past twenty-five years, and is composed of two of the leading business men in that city—Messrs. A. Chapman and I. H. Smith. Mr Chapman is a member of the City Council, and also of the Board of Trade; and Mr. Smith is one of the wealthy pioneers of that busy manufacturing city—so that fair and honest dealing is assured to all who may favor them with their patronage. Their capacity is such that they are enabled to fill all orders promptly, and their experience so large that mistakes are not likely to occur. The accompanying engraving shows their Automatic Self-Skimming Evaporator, which we believe, from practical experience, to be one of the best labor-saving Evaporators in the market. Their Perperual Evaporator, a simply-constructed double chapmel no suited. saving Evaporators in the market. Their Perpetual Evaporator, a simply-constructed double channel pan, suited to a return furnace, is too long and favorably known by the farming public to need any commendation from your correspondent.

any commendation from your correspondent. This firm also supplies mills, tanks, furnace fittings, sugar makers' supplies, etc. They have, at a great expense, published a book of nearly 100 pages, entitled the "Sorghum Grower's Guide," being a compendium of valuable information regarding the planting, cultivation, etc., of sorghum cane; said information having been gathered by Messrs. Chapman and Smith direct from the sorghum growers in all parts of the Union. Several valuable chapters are also added, notably the "History and Origin of the Sorghum," and a chapter on practical sugar making and the use of chemicals in defecating. It will be mailed free to all who apply for it, and every farmer contemplating sorghum growing should have this book in his library; it will be found a valuable reference. In conclusion let us advise, as we have repeatedly done, the sorghum manufacturer to have in connection with his evaporator, settling tanks, etc., a fluiching tank of suitable connection. This firm also supplies mills,

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e impore i make it if possible.

Kiowa, Kas. EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I would like to know whether there is any sorghum molasses on the market in St. Louis; I see it is quoted regularly in the reports, but I have been told that there is really out I have been told that there is really none for sale. I have been experimenting in refining it and have had such success that I would order one barrel to try it on a larger scale. Would not want it if burnt, but would not care how much of a sorghum taste it might have. Brookmire & Rankin are selling some that was refined in Boston for 46 cents., and

Was refined in Boston for 46 cents., and I think I can make as good.
Yours truly,
E. W. B.
Barry, Ills.
We think you can get it of Brookmire & Rankin, or of A. J. Child, 209 Market street, St. Louis.

Misrepresenting Cane Mills-Per Cent of Juice. EDITOR RURAL WORLD: In his attempt to bring Daniel Root to judgment in your issue of June 5th, M. Day, Jr., the torques says he got his quotations on the card shipped, as from our pamphlets. This is a mistake,

we never published such statements.

He insinuates that our convention re-He insinuates that our convention reports are not correct—we challenge proof of their incorrectness. Some parts of the proceedings have been omitted, but they never fell into our hands. We never saw the report of committee on samples, hence could not subtlet it. publish it

committee on samples, hence could not publish it.

A word about the card which says, Dr. Johnson's mill produced 64 per cent of juice. The doctor writes us "I believe I got an average of 50 per cent of the weight of the cane."

Two other parties quoted as producing 55 per cent of juice, write us that some varieties they cannot get over 50 per cent, saying it depends a great deal on the variety and condition of the cane. Another mill quoted as yielding 64 per cent, reports their product 8.85 gallons juice per ton, juice tested 70 B., this would require 81-2 gallons of juice for one of sirup, or 7.523 gallons per ton; juice at this density will weigh 8.77 pounds per gallon or 660 pounds per ton, about 33 1-3 per cent of weight of the cane.

That 55 to 64 per cent of viving could.

cane.

That 55 to 64 per cent of juice could moisture.
be extracted on a special trial with best men they

the Star will express as great a per cent of juice as his Louisiana mill.

F. M. Roil, of Ohio, also has used a Buffalo mill and is now using a Star and says the Star is the best mill he ever used. If Mr. Day is having all the trade, why does he misrapresent us great at two life. why does he misrepresent us, sneer at our goods and abuse our friends? J. A. FIELD & Co.

St. Louis, Mo.

### The Boomer Process.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: In your issue of May 29th, I notice an exhaustive article upon a new chemical process for extracting sugar, by which the yield is doubled? A result so wonderful must indeed strike our sugar makers with astonishment, and cause them to feel like having a mule to kick them for their stupidity. A reasonable claim for an improvement is at all times allowable, but when more is claimed than is known to exist, it discredits its own merits.

Boston, June 4th.
P. S. When the subject of making sulphurous acid gas is all in, I will tell your readers how to make it.

## Planting and Cultivation for 1884.

This year has proven conclusively to in this high latitude is the great problem now before us. It is true that sirup may be made from unripe and indifferent cane, but in doing so a great loss is sustained as compared to what the result would have been had the canes fully matured. Capes that have only bester. ured. Canes that have only barely headed out, and many that have not, will only give a juice of 3° to 6° B., while if it had attained its maturity it would easily have tested 11° to 12° B., making two or three times as much sirup per acre; and as the richest juice would require but little time to evaporate, as compared with the poerer juice; it would be

quire but little time to evaporate N.s compared with the poorer juice, it would be sure to give a lighter colored sirup.

As far as my experience and observation goes, it is that where sorghum is grown by farmers in small patches for sirup, it is almost universally left until all other work is finished, and then a piece of land is taken that is only half piece of land is taken that is only half

principles, and not so complicated that none but the inventor understands them, and even he by untried and visionard war and everything favorable, with mills made by any first-class able, with mills made by any first-class to plant cane and you have not suitable to plant cane and you have not suitable to plant an an authority of provided it is constructed on principles governed by nature's simple and never varying laws, the more likely it is to obey those laws, and thus successfully perform the work for which it is intended.

And here we would recommend the Evaporators, the "Perpetual and "Automatic," Self Skimmers, manufactured by Chapman & Co., of Madison, Ind., as, by Chapman & Co., of Madison, Ind., as, of itice as his Louisian amill.

yarieties of cane and everything favorable, with mills made by any first-class to plant cane and you have not suitable to plant cane and you have not suitable, the plant that is constructed on principles growth that is, that is, is it fair to plant cane and you have not suitable, the plant that is naturally dry, it would be best to underdrain it. To be sure cane may do well on low, wet when small, so that it is quicker worked by horse, thus allowing one to keep even down that is if the season is a dry the crop, and that is more than its neighbors did. J. K. Mayberry saw this mill in operation and says I believe it made the bagasse as dry as any three-roll mill to whether we of New York State are to a feet where land is quite foul.

It is of the greatest importance that next few years are to tell the story as the seed be tested before planting time to whether we of New York State are to a feet will not, so the safest way is not to try it, and as the eserce to tell the story as the seed by the seed by desides, it makes a much faster growth would be best to underdrain it. To be sure cane may do well on low, wet with the weeds—something to plant cane and you have not suitable has the plant in the plant is of plant cane and you have not suitable.

The Hermaphrodite run by Mr. Clem

s behooves us to try no doubtful experiments.

I am quite sure that if every farmer who was to plant cane would select a piece of the best land he had, and would replant. Besides, the latter ane will not be likely to mature, and if it is for sugar it will detract much from the matured cane. One of the greatest losses that cane growers have to contend with each year is poor seed. One great advantage of planting in raised hills is that you can see the row, and can culting and then summer-fallow it for one year. In this way he would get rid of all the weed seeds, and by keeping the same land in cane each year, and thereafted using only commercial manures, he would have but little trouble with weeds, and ould thereby reduce the cost of culting the could have but little trouble with weeds, and could thereby reduce the cost of culting the could have but little trouble with weeds, and could thereby reduce the cost of culting the could have but little trouble with weeds, and could thereby reduce the cost of culting the could have but little trouble with weeds, and could thereby reduce the cost of culting the could have but little trouble with weeds, and could thereby reduce the cost of culting the could have but little trouble with weeds, and could thereby reduce the cost of culting the could have but little trouble with weeds, and could thereby reduce the cost of culting the could have but little trouble with weeds, and could thereby reduce the cost of culting the could have but little trouble with weeds, and could thereby reduce the cost of culting the could have but little trouble with weeds, and could thereby reduce the cost of culting the could have but little trouble with weeds, and could thereby reduce the cost of culting the could have but little trouble with weeds, and can eath to wate it with a horse much sooner than where the seed is droopped into a rut or droop the culting the could have but little trouble with weeds, and the cost of culting the could have but little trouble with weeds, and the cost of cult

having a mule to kick them for their stupidity. A reasonable claim for an improvement is at all times allowable, but when more is claimed than is known to exist, it discredits its own merits. The stupidity is a secondary of the secondary of the

This entire process will be on each tion at the Charitable Mechanics' fair, to be held in Boston, and as the association has invited every manufacturer of improved machinery to enter their goods for practical work, your readers will have an opportunity of judging of the machinery and the processes best dapted for the work. I propose myself to show the Maiguen Patent Filtre—

In combination with this great industry.

Truly yours,

BOOMER.

To go through to go through to and pull the weeds out of the line of the weeds on the cane is up is very beneficial to the growing cane. Let a man take it and go through and give to each hill one good scratch; it loosens up the ground and seems to give it new life, and at the same time kills many of the small weeds.

As to the use of phosphates, I think

As to the use of phosphates, I think they are very beneficial when properly applied, but I have seen much cane that was injured by their use. Phosphates as commonly applied to corn will not do for cane. Last spring I experimented on different soils, and by using different brands of phosphates. The ground was all marked off in check rows, three feet brands of phosphates. all that to make sorghum-growing a success, more attention must be given to the planting and cultivation. If we are to make a first-class sirup and sugar, it is necessary that we use only good, ripe and mature canes, and how to get them in this high latitude is the great problem now before us. It is true that sirup may be made from unripe and indifferent cane, but in doing so a great loss is sustained as compared to what the result would have been had the canes fully malest and the checks being about two inches to apart, the checks being about two inches the checks being about two inches to apart, the checks being about two inches to apart, the checks being about two inches the checks being about two inches the checks being about two inches and the check rows, the checks being about two inches the check seed and to apart, the checks being about two inches the checks being about two inches the checks being about two inches the chec last proved to be much the best way; as the hill was slightly elevated, it gave the sun a chance to shine on the side of the sun a chance to shine on the side of the hill and warm it up, and the result was that this cane was at least two weeks in advance of the others all the way through the season. When the seed was dropped right on the phosphate, or very close to it, very much of it failed to grow, and many hills that did seem to come up all right soon began to look sickly, and then died out, and at first I was at a loss to comprehend the reason of it. Much time was spent in examination before I arrived at any definite conclusion. I found that where certain makes of phosphates were used, piece of land is taken that is only half planted and half fitted, and the seed is put into the ground in a careless, hurry-to-go-to-town sort of way, boys, for we have got through spring's work and now we will take a day. If any of the seed has perseverance enough to rise up through or around the clods and humps, it receives about the same sort of treatment in cultivation as it had in planting. Not all farmers are like this, but too many are, and until men will understand that to be successful in cane raising they must give it just as much care and attention as they would to a piece of corn that they intended to have compete for a premium at the County Fair. Many will certain makes of phosphates were used,



Is offered as a premium only on the

RURAL WORLD.

And will be sent free (exclusive of express charges) to all who will send us two yearly subscribers to the RURAL

Remember, the price for the RURAL WORLD is one dollar and fifty cents per year each subscription.

Agricultural.

Perennial Grasses.

—Perennial grasses are the true basis of agriculture in the highest condition of that employment, while there is a growing inquiry of two kinds; one for a grass that will stand the severest drouths, the other for one that will furnish the best grazing and yield the most abundant crops of hay on dry, barren hills, and on other correctioned bettern leads.

crops of hay on dry, barren hills, and on rich, overflowed bottom lands. Among its many names, vigor or drouth-proof grass seems most suitable, as it stands both wet and dry, and yields hay tremendously, while its roots furnish a vast quantity of hog feed. Its botanical name is Sorghum Halapense, and its value is shown by the following analysis:

Oil, 2.25; wax, .61; sugars, 7.37;; alkali extract, 15.58; gum and dextrine, 5.14; cellulose, !25.15; anylacious cellulose, 25.87; albuminoids, 13.18; ash, 4.85. It will grow on the dryest land, making a mass of leaves thirty inches high, while its roots run to water, though it be a dozen feet beneath the surface.



Franklinton, North Carolina.

Bermuda Grass.

One of the professors in the Mississippi

agricultural college writes of the ghas:

As a permanent pasture grass I know of attention in no other that I consider so valuable as this, after having transplanted it from near the mouth of Red river to my present residence thirty-five years ago, and having studied it on hundreds of other farms, commons, and levees for a long period. As hay this grass has been cured and held in his process. period. As hay this grass has been cured and held in high esteem by many farmers in Mississippi for more than forty years. The late Mr. Thomas Affleck, of Texas, but for many years a well-known planter in Mississippi, with characteristic Scotch thrift, promptly recognized the er in Mississippi, with characteristic Scotch thrift, promptly recognized the value of the grass, largely profited by it, and, as long as he lived, by mouth and pen inculcated its great worth for pasture and hay, himself making five tons of the latter to the acre. Dr. Bavenel by the aid of nitrate of soda, obtained at the rate of ten tons to the acre on a lot near Charleston, S. C. Many other examples could be given as to the quantity of hay cut from this grass, and innumerable testimonials as to its nutritive value. On good soil it covers the ground densely several inches dewith its prostrate stems and dense lage, which are always moist, even

with its prostrate stems and dense age, which are always moist, even weather. This grass is a rapid a ble fertilizer, and is of the fertilizer, and is of sand and loose soil again. It can be successfully propagated by transplanting the roots and stems, but when once started spreads rapidly. It infrives best when stock keep it well trodden, and should be mowed from three to four times every summer for hay.

Those who cut the cane with these knives can save time, do the job better, and with less exertion than by using any other knife.

It is made of solid cast steel and is full polished, is light and strong, and measures twenty inches from end of handle.

a premium only on the sauther of the fall or spring, and some persons sow blue-grass in August or September. Clover and timothy, timothy and red top. red top and blue-grass and white apictory of the sauther of the sauth er. Timothy does well sown on rye ground immediately after the grain. 'All the other seed above named should be sown as early in the spring as the ground is fit to receive it. Have the ground in the best condition clean and fine. If seed is sown broadcast, harrow lightly, and if possible scatter-straw or hay, or strawy manure all over the sown ground. This serves to protect against wind, strawy manure all over the sown ground. This serves to protect against wind, which often uncovers seeds and blows them away. If the ground is dry rolling will be good after the harrow. If a drill is used no harrowing need be done, but the roller is useful. Quantities to sow per acre: Red clover, ten to twelve pounds per acre; alfafa, twenty-five pounds; timothy, fifteen pounds; or-chard grass, twenty pounds; Kentucky blue-grass, three bushels if for lawn, one-half that much for pasture red too. chard grass, twenty pounds; Kentucky blue-grass, three bushels if for lawn, one-half that much for pasture; red top, twenty pounds; Johnson grass, one bushel; meadow oat grass, twenty-five pounds. Our advice to all beginners is to prepare a piece of ground and divide it in plats, on each one of which sow different kinds of, seed, and thus by experiment learn what will suit your particular soil and climate best. As soon as the weeds get high enough to cut, mow them down, but not very close to the ground, and let them lie; do this as often as necessary during the first year. as necessary during the first year.

Don't attempt to make hay during the first year. Mow the weeds, and if any of the grass is high enough to be cut, very well; but mow for protection to the root, not for hay.

readers interested in the improvement of highways would do well to write for in-formation concerning their full line of Road Implements to the firm at Fort Wayne, Ind.

-Any farmer that desires to have a —Any farmer that desires to have a pleasant, prosperous home, clear of mortgage, must take care of his farm machinery. The ordinary life of a reaper, mower, thresher, and in fact of mofarm implements, is, with good car about ten years, while, with poor car from three to five years is the limit.

Che Fish Pond.

Fish-Culture in Kansas. The raising of fish is receiving tention in Kansas, not because natural advantages are very

one of no secondary importa every county in the State there is all its forms. The streams of but a few years since thron many fine varieties of fish, are by depleted by their almost struction by the use of nets.

of fish tion of is not a s on which structed

they desire this purpose their as German carp. as German carp.

commission are propthree varieties for distripeople of the States who car ponds. The distribution application to the State conf. rival assists in forwarding them plicants in his State. Of these varieties there is but little differen varieties there is but little different their quality as food. They are nated as mirror, scale, and leather In Europe and Asia all these varies have been propagated for hundreds or years, and no pond fish in either of those countries is more sought after or commands a higher market price than do they.

They attain both great age and size, They attain both great age and size, and in this country should only be planted in artificial ponds from which all other varieties of fish are rigidly excluded. The carp is a vegetable-feeder, and in the construction of ponds it is necessary to plant around the edges of the pond and in the water, water plants, such as illies, flags, cresses, with rice, etc., and in summer feed them with lettuce, melons, boiled potatoes, etc., using caution in not overfeeding, as what is left will decay and have a tendency to make the water impure. In winter they require no food, as they are a hibernating fish, the only care necessary being to cut holes the only care necessary being to cut holes in the ice to allow the escape of noxious in the ice to allow the escape of noxious gases and the admission of oxygen. The proper conditions for a pond for earp are: A constant supply of water; the pond to be so constructed as to prevent overflow, and of sufficient depth for the carp to be below the frost-line in winte with ditches running through the cented deeper than the under-surface of the pond; with a sluice to draw off the water, protected by two gates—one a tight or

leeper than the control of the water sould be a stight or to shut off the water, and the other a screen gate, so that when the water being drawn off the fish can not escaled the pond should be made dishing tow the center, in order that in spawnich a center, in order that in spawnich a center, in order that in spawnich a center of the ce Not all farmers are like this, but too may are, and util men will understand that to be successful in cane raising they may re, and understand that to be successful in cane raising they may read that to be successful in cane raising they may read that to be successful in cane raising they may read that to be successful in cane raising they may read that to be successful in cane raising they may read that to be successful in cane raising they may read that to be successful in cane raising they may read that the successful in cane raising they may read that to be successful in cane raising they may read that to be successful in cane raising they may read that to be successful in cane raising they may read that to be successful in cane raising they may read that to be successful in cane raising they may read that to be successful in cane raising they may read that to be successful in cane raising they may read that to be successful in cane raising they may read that to be successful in cane raising they may read that to be successful in cane raising they may read that to be successful in cane raising they may read that to be successful in cane raising they may read that to be successful in cane raising they may read that to be successful in cane raising they work of to a please of orn that the to be proposed the successful that the successful in cane raising they work to find the total that the successful in cane raising they work to find the total that the successful in cane raising they work to find the water of the cheek there would not the successful in cane raising they work to find the water of the cheek there was no perceptible benefit until the total the same of leaves thirty inches high, thild the same of the cheek there was no perceptible benefit until the same of leaves thirty inches high, the cane the benefit that the successful at the successful at a strength of the cheek there was no perceptible benefit until the cane was applied to sorphum planting and corn facility and the same of leaves thirty inc Officers of the Missouri Wool Growers'

President-H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, Mo. Vice-President-G. H. Wallace, Howard county, Mo. prer-N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo. retary-L. L. Seiler, Osborn, Mo.

OFFICERS OF THE MISSOURI MERINO SHEED BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Samuel Jewett, Independence Vice President, R. T McCully, Lees Summit; Secretary and Treasurer, H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg; Directors, Harry McCullough, Fayette; Philo D. Jewett, Independence, and L. L. Seiler, Osborne; Committee on Pedies, J. V. McCully, Sam Jewett and Harry

### Mutton for Sheep Dogs.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD:—I see by your paper that some one is a little off in regard to shepherd dogs, as I know by exience there is no better food for them Some will not eat it unless sed, but if they will they will endure cooked, but it they will they will endure their work longer and never wear out. I have been handling sheep for six years and know too what a wolf is. He will cut a sheep's throat in from one to three snaps and kill them instantly, but I never had a dog that would do so, though I had one once that bit them pretty badly. Our friend is a little off, or at least would be

We have no idea that sheep killing or sheep worrying dogs are of those which are regularly and properly fed, be the food what it may; but are of the vagabond kind who like the wolves have to forage for all they get. These, having acquired a taste for mutton, will kill as quickly as

### The Wool Market.

Messrs. Hallowell & Coburn, of Bos-ton, in their circular of May 31st, say: The wool market continues dull and prices are unsettled and weak. So far as we can ascertain there is no improve-ment in the woolen goods market, and until this takes place we can scarcely ex-pers a change for the better in wool.

cks are accumulating in San Fran-and also in Texas, and buyers de and also in Texas, and buyers delower prices before making liberal
ases. A few lots of Texas and
ern California have been received
but no sales of any account have
en mades. Local buyers have taksiderable wool in Kentucky and
by and a few mills have bought
bombing selections but Esstern selections, but Eastern ve not operated to any extent.

Is here have not been sufficient

W. C. Houston, Jr. & Co., of nia, under same date, report: business remains dull, and the thout is conservative. Con-been badly shaken by the re-s and it will take some time . The situation, however, is for the fears of a panic are , and this must be followed tion that the trade of the ound basis to have stood -pan has aved us from widehe crash come ed there would

freights cannot be carried in deck cars, so that double-decks unprofitable, and a request to use the interest of the carried in the part of the carried in the carried i that the road bed is so badly ballasted, and the cars so top-heavy, that a second deck of sheep would disarrange the equilibrium, upset the cars, smash the whole outfit, kill the sheep and end in disaster so dire that double-decks are out of the question. Besides they are pooled and pooled against doing justice to

sheep transportation.
Railroad men, commission men, yard
men, feed men, alike are disposed to consider sheep raisers are unreasonable, that men, teed men, alike are disposed to consider sheep raisers are unreasonable, that they should quietly submit to the present charges and pay through the nose for accommodations they do not receive, that they should pay for hauling, feeding and selling twice what hauling, feeding and selling is done, that they should only ship fat sheep, if they have them, as only fat sheep are profitable, &c, &c. There is one thing certain, and it is that sheepmen pay while others do the talking. Out of the amount realized by sale he sheep the railroad must be paid. I feed charges, yardage and comsions are a mortgage on the sheep; is the balance the sheepmen get, if y, and out of his property he is the y one who is likely to get any less he expects. He must not be blamed for complaining when the injustice him is apparent to all but interested as who must get less if the injustice noved.

on the range to fee on the range to feek.

City, or by paying 20 cents more per head at St. Louis. We can get sheep to market for less than the price rail-roads would fairly charge under the double-deck system. Not desiring to stretch the truth in any instance we will not say the sheep will arrive sooner, but in all probability they will arrive in better condition than If run through from Texas on the cars.

Texas on the cars.

If we had more than one line out of Texas this question of double-decks would not arise now. It would have been settled long since, and to-day instead of willoads being an incombrant of the control of the contro ead of railroads being an incumbrance to Western Texas enterprise they would be assisting the business, as they do emipration to the state. Sheepmen would be encouraged to raise larger and better sheep knowing that the outlet was a sure thing and charges were at fair paying rates. As it is sheep cannot be fattened in Texas while it is known thin or average sheep must be divided between the in Texas while it is known thin or average sheep must be divided between the railroad, feed yards, commission-men and stock yards and the owner, he getting the smaller proportion. With all talk of fairness, low rates, of unreasonableness on the part of sheepmen's request, the discrimination is evident and the more evident the close the the more evident the closer the subject is examined.

There are several arrangements which will permit removal of the upper deck and permit reloading a car with any freights. One is now in use on Eastern lines, working to satisfaction of all parties. It is called the Smith. called the Smith's Patent Adjustable Deck Car, owned by private parties. The deck is adjusted by means of a two-inch screw in the center of each end of the deck and worked at the roof by a brake wheel key or wrench and is adjusted in three minutes. The deck is raised and lowered from center to roof. When owered from center to roof. When lown it has the solid support of posts long the sides and ends, and when up it along the sides and ends, and when up it rests on self-adjusting supports. None of the fixtures are in the way or calculated to hurt either the heads, bodies or feelings of horses, cattle or mules, and the additional cost of construction will be the the construction will be the construction. be covered by two trips. It has the en-dorsement of railroad men where used, dorsement of railroad men where used, and there is no valid reason as yet given why it should not be in use in Texas. Let the Missouri-Pacific adopt these cars, send them to Texas shipping centres, and charge only for what these cars will haul at the same rates as charged on cathaul at the same rates as charged on cat-let pound for pound, and the Missouri-Pacific can rely on the Wool Grower do-ing some free advertising for the road, and state that the officials are the best looking, most accommodating, enter-prising, faithful, &c., gentlemen con-nected with railroad business in the United States or any other country. This United States or any other country. This is no great inducement we know, but it will lead to business as sheepmen learn of the happy change. If sheep raisers will act, wisely they will make directrepresentations to the railroad authorities setting their grigorous and acting stating their grievances and asking a remedy. If it cannot be obtained by asking once, ask twice; if twice is not effective, strengthen the delegation and fective, strengthen the delegation and ask again and again. The sheep of Texas require an outlet by rail, by double-decked system, at fair rates. It is wanted at once .- Texas Wool Grower.

There is a vast deal of nonsense pub lished in the papers, but on no one subject more than on that of feeding sheep. Take the following as an instance. One editor says he has learned some lessons that are valuable, and comes to some conclusions that will probably be questioned by old sheep raisers. He claims to have learned that in summer they want grass and plenty of it; that they will live on weeds and briers but yield no profit; that they required water at least once a day and that their worst enemy is dogs. In winter he learned that they did not like close confinement, and that they were fond of a variety of food. His manner of feeding was this: At daylight what upshed in the papers, but on no one sub-At daylight what uping was this. At taying what dp-i prairie hay they would eat clean; at it, water and swale hay; at 11, blue d wild prairie hay; at 2 p. m., unset, more prairie hay; salt ce wear he lost a single

nother year he lost entilated pens. The one wind the most singular statement is:

"We are positive that feeding grain of any kind, or dry provender of any variety, to store sheep is a positive evil. The stomach of a sheep is small. They must be feed often as their digestive organs are active but grain best tendence.

gans are active, but grain has a tendency to make sheep unhealthy."

What do our eastern flock masters say

Stretches in Sheep.

In notice in a late number of your pare a cure for stretches in sheep from Mr. Bell, who says "give a teaspoontial think such a heavy dose would be a sure cure, with a chance to sell some pulled wool, if he means to give it all at relights cannot be carried in leck cars, so that double-decks, and to be that a second sheep and end in And San Francisco road are and San Francisc short experience that a lack of salt will cause a sheep to have the stretches, so I thought I would try salt as a cure in one-ounce doses and it works very well, never having given the second dose but in one case, and then the first one was small. We keep common Ashton salt in reach of our sheep all he time. I notice those that go to the salt regular are not troubled with the stretches, while those that are careless are quite ant to not troubled with the stretches, while those that are careless are quite apt to have a touch after some straw has been thrown in for bedding. They all like to eat some of it. One difference between that and our hay is that the hay is salted lightly and of course is much greener.

J. W. Pitts, Chester, N. Y., Jan. 21st,
1884, in the Orange Co., Farmer.

he sheep the railroad must be paid. feed charges, yardage and comssions are a mortgage on the sheep; is the balance the sheepmen get, if y, and out of his property he is the yone who is likely to get any less he expects. He must not be blamed for complaining when the injustice him is apparent to all but interested is who must get less if the injustice hoved.

I double deck system is by no has an impossibility, nor an unreasble request. Whether now or in the ire, whether begun in Texas or in the orthwest, the sheep interest is so example that it will and must, at someme, receive the proper consideration of railroad companies, and wherever it does begin, there the marketable sheep will go. At present Texas sheep must go to Kansas and Nebraska. The local freight to Kansas City is no better than from Texas, but the distance and run is shorter, making a great saving in one way or another. Fen cents per head will land mutton. In good fix anywhere in Kansas, where the sheep can be sold Despite the constant attention which

ce are gained, the flocks can be gradually increased by purchase, though a natural increase from a small flock of sheep is by no means inconsiderable if properly managed and cared for as they should be. Like any other kind of should be. Like any other kind or stock, they must have good care and food to secure the greatest of profit.

## Che Poultry Pard.

A Fraud.

ST. Louis, Mo., May 20th, 1884. Editor American Poultry Journal.

Dear Sir: I enclose you an article from this morning's Globe-Democrat. This party (Johnson) gave a glowing account of his success with the "Common-Sense"

Bain's) Incubator. It was written, no oubt, by J. M. Bain himself. It is a doubt, by J. M. Bain himself. It is a fraud and should be exposed. I bit, myself, to the extent of \$2 for a paper-back book of 32 pages, giving me the same information on "How to Build an Incubator" that I received a week ago for two cents. Yours truly, C. C. Cushing.

Here is the article from Globe-Demo

A BOGUS ADVERTISEMENT. FORT SCOTT, KAN., May 29,—Mails bring into the post office here large numbers of letters addressed to L. L. Johnson, Fort Scott, Kan., in response to an advertisement appearing in many Eastern, Canadian and Southern papers purporting to be a letter from Lobeson, set. orting to be a letter from Johnson, setting forth the value of a certain egg in-cubator. The information is furnished by the Postmaster that there is not now, and never has been, any such person as L. L. Johnson in this city, and any state-ments in reference to egg hatchers or egg incubators, purporting to have been written from here by said Johnson are fletitious and fraudulent.—St. Louis

### REMARKS:

Bain had the cheek to send one of his Bain had the cheek to send one of his bogus letters, dated Fort Scott, Kan., but mailed at New Concord, Ohio, to us with request to publish it, but we saw that it was another dodge of this swindler to get free advertising, and put it into the waste basket. Bain is continually sendwaste basket. Bain is continually send-ing out these letters, written by himself, doubtless, to all agricultural papers, and "agricultural editors" of weeklies, who, in their ignorance of poultry matters, snap at them as "valuable" (?) informa-tion, publish them, and thus give the fraud thousands of dollars' worth of free fraud thousands of dollars' worth of free advertising, and are the means of many poor people being swindled out of money they can ill afford to lose. It is about time for agricultural papers and weekly newspapers to leave poultry matters entirely alone, or else employ an editor for their poultry department who is posted, and will not become a party to the schemes of such swindlers as Bain, and others like him. We think the postmaster at New Concord, Ohio, is a party or partner in Bain's little game, and the government should look a little into his transactions. We wrote him a letter of inquiry over a year ago about Bain, and transactions. We wrote film a fetter of inquiry over a year ago about Bain, and others wao are engineering the same swindle, and received a very curt letter in reply, that would lead one to believe that Bain and the North American Poultry Association and Roulers Adventisors try Association and Poultry Advertiser vere the greatest institutions in Amer-

Another of Bain's schemes is to en Another of Bain's schemes is to endeavor to get the confidence (and money) of those who are not posted, to lead people to believe that there is a great Poultry Association called the North American Poultry Association, and that it is located in Ohio. The object is to make those who know no better think it is the American Poultry Association. We think most of the readers of the Journal are too intelligent and well posted to be caught by this scoundrel's tricks, but there may be some who will be induced there may be some who will be induced there may be some who will be induced to send him money, so we publish this warning that no one need lose a cent, if they heed what is written above.

The above from the American Poultry Journal just about fills the bill. The RURAL WORLD received the circular returned to dated at Fort South Fores.

ferred to, dated at Fort Scott Bas but post marked at New Concorn. Ohio Our suspicion ere firmed; and how in the ore than control the fellow had the temerity to send another here we noticed about the Italians, that the leave him to tell. may be set near the garden path or any

effectual in keeping these pests out of hen houses: Take a pan or iron pot, place it in the hen house and pour into it at least one pound of sulphur. Be careful not to inhale the fumes. Close all the windows and doors and let the lice enjoy the atmosphere for about two hours. Then air the house and give it a good coat of whitewash, not forgetting the roosts. Change the nests and you will find yourself rid of these pests.

self rid of these pests.

-Keep the poultry quarters clean and half the battle against disease is won. Many costly fowl houses fail to keep healthy their inmates, principally because of the absence of thorough ventilation. More eggs for the table and less pork and beefsteak is a good rule for the hot weather. There is not much waste matter about eggs. Instead of fencing in the garden fence in your hens. Every enlightened farmer needs a hen yard, and the best one is an orchard of liberal size. Green food of some kind is absoand the best one is an orchard of liberal size. Green food of some kind is absolutely essential. Without this the fowls will not do well. Better not try to raise chickens at all than to neglect them; they cannot be cared for too well, as nothing can or will repay your care any better. It is best to make your mating wisely and knowingly in the beginning; therefore buy a standard and mate your fowls properly. In selecting eggs for setting use only those that are of fair size and well formed. They should be from strong, vigorous hens, and from from strong, vigorous hens, and from yards that have few hens with the male. Cold rains are injurious to fowls. hours under rain, sleet or snow, will put them back days and sometimes weeks from laying, besides the danger of get-

How to Make a Few Stands ot Bees the Family Table.

Mr. J. D. Rusk, in the Oregon Enterprise, says:

"Procure some movable frame hi and be sure you pick out the kind of hive you like to handle-one that is convenient to manipulate your bees in dur-ing swarming time. To prepare your frames for transferring make some splints to go crosswise of the frame and with one inch wire nails tack two on one side and one on the other, two on the opposite side. Tools to transfer with will amount to about these. One smokwill amount to about these. One smoker, a hammer, one or more pans, one bucket of water to keep your hands clean, some rotton hard wood to burn in smoker, one cold-chisel to cut the nails in the old hive, or an old hacthet will answer. Now as this lesson is to the novice, I would say—put on a bee veil and a pair of rubber gloves. Place your board or heach by the bees set your board or bench by the bees, set your hive on one end of the bench, the one next to the bees. Now smoke the bees but not too much, or you will smother them. Let them have time to fill themselves with honey, then pick up the hive and lay its side on the bench open to the new hive. If you have a board long enough, lay a sack or two on it, lay the combs on, as you take them out, brush off the adhering bees into the new hive with a feather duster or wisp broom. Cut the combs so as to fit and it is not the new hive with a feather duster or wisp broom. Cut the combs so as to fit and it is not the new hive with a feather duster or wisp broom. snugly in your clamp frames. your two movable cleats or splints and tack fast the two ends and hang it in the hive. By the time you can get two or three combs in, the bees will begin to cluster. Keep a good lookout for the queen that she does not get mashed between the combs, or fall on the ground and get tranned upon and killed. If the combs are straight you may get enough combs to fill one body of your hive, and if you get more, put in the upper story of the hive and fill out with foundation. Keep them well supplied with foundation, as this is a great help to them in making honey. I prefer using two movable cleats or splints and them in making honey. I prefer using the full size sheets of foundation to fill the full size sheets of foundation to fill the frames to within one-half inch of the end and bottom bars. Then your combs are true and easy to handle either large or small. When the bees have mended the transfer comb you may take the splints off. Bees cared for in this way will usually give two or three times as much comb or extracted honey as they will in the old way of handling them. I have taken honey to the amount of several dollars worth, from a few stands kept in this way, which required but kept in this way, which required but little more labor to produce, than does an empty box in the old way. You will work diligently to care for cows and horses, sheep and hogs, while the bees are not given a chance to take care of the delicious sweets of nature that go to waste about your premises year after waste about your premises year after

### The Temper of the Italian Bee.

The Temper of the Italian Bee.

—When I first came to this country, eight years ago, I found there was a prevailing belief among those who kept a few bees, that the Italians were a very cross kind of bees. Many would say to me, "Oh, I would like the Italians, but they are so dreadfully cross I cannot do anything with them." But I soon found out why it was so. A certain bee-keeper had, some years before, bought one Italian queen, and from that one he had raised queens and bees, and had probably raised but very few, if any, strictly pure queens, but had sold many hybrids for Italians. Some of the purchasers yet claiming they had the Italians, when in reality their bees have scarcely a trace of the Italian blood left. An experienced bee-keeper will say that the hybrids are much worse to sting than either the Italians or the blacks, in their purity.

Last summer I built a picket fence around my apiary of eight hives, and in doing so it was necessary to work in front of four hives of pure Italians, within two feet of them, and in doing all the work to complete the fence. I do not

in two feet of them, and in doing all the work to complete the fence, I do not know that a single bee molested me; but one hive of hybrids that was ten or fifteen feet away, was so annoying to me, that I had to light my smoker and give them a good smoking before they would let, me alone. This trait I have always noticed about the Italians, that they may be set near the garden path or any gate or door, and persons can pass and repass, or do any necessary work near them, and not be stung at all, where they would be many times by either blacks or hybrids.

For this reason alone I consider the Italians far the preferable bees to keep, even if they do cost some more to start with.—A. A. F., in Farm and Fireside.

-Bees fly for their stores a mile or selection pay better than in breeding this noble bird. In the wild state, where "the survival of the fittest" is the rule, goblers weighing forty pounds are not infrequent, and some are upon record weighing even fifty pounds. The prevailing custom of breeding from the smallest and cheapest, keeps our mar or so, he will soon find it out, but if you have moved it a mile, all of a sudden, he will never find it out, as he invariably re-Lice in Hen Houses.—This simple remedy or preventive is said to prove effectual in keeping these pests out of hen houses: Take a pan or iron pot, place it in the hen house and pour into it at least one pound of sulphur. Be careful not to inhale the fumes. Close all the windows together at the approach of winter that together at the approach of winter that they may better protect them with straw. All goes very well until we have a fine, warm day. Then the bees start out for a fly, and return to their hives just as they have been delige all anymers. They determine the start of t

fly, and return to their hives just as they have been doing all summer. They fly about, get into the wrong hives, get stung, the whole apiary becomes mixed up, a general melee ensues, which ends in almost total destruction.

Moving hives during the working season will cause a loss of more or less bees as well as honey. Natural swarms should remain where put up, as they depend very much on the surrounding objects in taking their points. Several hives can be moved successfully if we maintain their position in the apiary, and carefully preserve their respective positions with reference to each other.

Where the new position is outside the radius of flight—that is, about two miles, they can be moved at any time. If bees

they can be moved at any time. If bees are sent long distances, they must be furnished with old tough combs, otherwise no combs at all, as newly made combs on unwired foundation are nice to look at, but surely will break down in transit, and combs and bees at the end of the journey will be found to consist of one smothering mass of moving in-sects that survive but a few hours after arrival.

## "Buchu-Paiba,"

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Druggists.

rich remain indifferent t

boy was thoughtful for en replied, "Few and shor we said!"

Confidence.-There is no ar so richly deserves the entire co idence of the community as Brown's Bron-cial Troches. Those suffering from Asth-matic and Bronchial Diseases, Coughs and Colds, should try them. Price 25 cents.

"One bottle brought me rest," was the prement of a patent medicine. The suffer r explained to an inquirer that he broke the pottle among the secret, black, and midnight cats of the back yard, and slept peacefully for the rest of the night!

Mary Ellen Chase (name not in directory or Men of our Time") gives assurance that here will be three woman to one man in neaven. If Mary Ellen will stop to think she annot but see that this is not the sort of talk which will move her sex Zionward.

The half was never told of the wonderful owers and virtues of that best of all medi-nes, Kidney-Wort. It has been tried and coved. Its cures are numberless and the ord of (supposed) incurable cases that ave yielded to its influence, is astonishing you have trouble with your Kidneys, Liver Bowels, if you suffer from Constipation and Piles, if you are a victim of Rheumatism or Malaria, take Kidney-Wort. You will find it the remedy you need.

"Lay off your overcoat or you won't feel is when you go out," said the landlord of a Western inn to a guest who was sitting by the fre. "That's what I'm afraid of," returned the man. "The last time I was here I laid off my overcoat; I didn't feel it when I went out, and I haven't felt it since!"

"When you are my age, my dear," said Sin called something vulgar not in his opinion deserving the stigma, "you will thank God that nothing that is worth having is com-mon." His life preached the lesson more eloquently than the touching words .- London

There is a wealthy brewer in Montreal who built a church, and inscribed on it,—"This church was erected by Thomas Moison, at his sole expense. Hebrews XX. Some of the McGill College wags got a ladder one night, and altered the inscription so as to make it read, "This church was erected by Thomas Moison, at his soul's expense. He brews XX!"—New York Post.

## DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF **FEVER** and **AGUE** 

Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT ourse of Agne and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been oured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if it sue is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL's WEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be suf-

medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be suf-BULL'S SARSAPARILLA is the old and

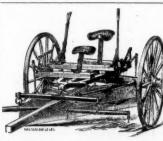
reliable remedy for impurities of the blood and Sorofulous affections—the King of Blood Purifiers.

DR. JOHN BULL'S VEGETABLE WORM DESTROYER is prepared in the form of candy drops, attractive to the sight and pleasant to the taste.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.

BULL'S WORM DESTROYER. The Popular Remedies of the Day.

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## BOSS Road Grader Leveler

Absolutely THE BEST Road Grader and HAS AN EASY DRAFT.

Will Do the Work of 8 or 10 Teams WITH DUMP SCRAPERS, AND LEAVES THE ROAD IN BETTER CON DITION.

Goo d Agnts Wanted. Send for Catalogue FLEMING MANUF'G CO., FORT WAYNE, IND.

## AYER'S **Ague Cure**

IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of marial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Inter-ittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Com plaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.



Pain is supposed to be the lot of us poor nortals, as inevitable as death, and liable at ny time to come upon us. Therefore it is nportant that remedial agents should be at and to be used in an emergency, when we re made to feel the excruciating agonies of ain, or the depressing influence of disease. Such remedial agent exists in that old Reable Family Remedy,

### PERRY DAVIS'

ITS MERITS ARE UNSURPASSED

There is nothing equal to it for curing Colic, Cramps, Spasms, Heartburn, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Flux, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache.

CURES CHOLERA!

When cholera prevailed in the years 1849 & 1850

### "PAIN-KILLER"

Was used with such wonderful success that it is considered an unfailing cure for all Bowel Compilatints. It has stood the test of Forty years' Constant Use in all countries.

WHEN USED EXTERNALLY AS A LINIMENT, nothing gives quicker ease in Burnes, Cuts, Braises, Sprains, Stings from Insects, and Scalds. Those suffering from Rheumatism, Gout or Neuralgia, if not a positive cure, they find the PAIN-KILLER gives them relief when no other remedy will. In sections of the country where

### FEVER AND AGUE

Prevails, there is no remedy held in great esteem. Persons traveling should keep by them. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A. J. CHILD, **GENERAL PURCHASING AGENT** And Commission Merchant. 209 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Orders filled at wholesale prices. Consignments received and highest market price obtained for

Grain, Wool, Hides, Furs, And all kinds of FARM PRODUCE. PROMPT REMITTANCES MADE.

Agent for Plows, Acme Reapers and Mowers. Indiana Cultivators, Buggles and Spring Vagons, Jones' Stock Scales, Sewing Ma-hines, and a general line of Farm Imple-uents. Fertilizers and Fence Wire.



HARTER'S ONLY ANTI-CONSTIPATION PILL IN THE WORLD. LIVER PILLS GRIPE, SICKEN OR LEAVE

## Sedgwick Steel Wire Fence



## Minneamolis

Finest piece of machinery ever invented Arrangements for shifting very handy.

Choking impossible with PACKER TRIP Handles bad and good grain alike. Only Binder using DOUBLE PACKER TAYS Is strongly built and practical in working Can be run without expert help. Extensively imitated, but equaled by none special on local agent, or send for Descriptive and Testimonial Circular to the Shandstowers. MINNEAPOLIS HARVESTER WORK

## NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

ANDS in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washingston, and Oregorific country is a newest region open for settlement, BUT THE RICH-10,818,433 acres or MORE THAN HALF of all the Public Lands disposed of in 122 NOTE

## M. A. WALLACE, Jackson, Cape Girardeau Co., Mo-TURKISH BAT

FOR SALE!

3 Miles From Little Rock, A

tiful Place for Orchard or Vinyard.

ELEVATED LOCATION.

20 Acres of Unimproved Land

For Price Address,

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GEO. F. ADAMS, M. D., SUPT.

FOR LADIES. -Monday, Thursday and Satarday mornings from 9 a. m. to 12 m.

FOR GENTLEMEN:—From 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

succepting the above hours for ladies.

SUNDAYS:—Gents from 7 a. m. to 11 m.



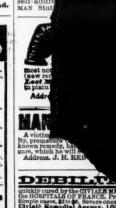
YOUNG MEN Who are

MIDDLE AGED MEN

# DOCTO

Diseases Arising from Indiscret

A CARD





Dust the trees with lime while the dew is on, and smoke them in calm evenings. I thought I commenced in time, but find

many already stung, May 26th.

Jarring the trees and catching them in a sheet, then burning them, is the surest plan, but it is seldom done.

## Potato Bugs.

Now is the time to look after the early potato tops, as the striped fellows may get a start brfore they are noticed. This day (May 22) I saw the first ones for years, on this place. Did not suppose there was one in these parts any more. A little trouble at first will save a great deal, and perhaps the crop afterwards.

### Laying Down Grape Vines in the Fall.

For even the hardiest varieties, I am satisfied that it would be a benefit to cut them loose from the trellise and let them lay down. In every instance through lay down. In every instance through my vineyard just now, I notice that those canes which lay on the ground during the winter, are freshest, and bearing the most blossom bunches.

### Frozen Grape Vines.

George Rosenholm, of Tipton, tells me his Cynthiana vines are killed to the ground, while his Norton's are but little injured. Here at Bluffton it is just the reverse. The Nortons are badly cut down, while the Cynthanas are nearly sound and promise a fair crop. The Nortons are on a level piece of land some 300 feet higher than the Cynthianas. some 300 feet higher than the Cynthianas, which are on an eastern say.
This may have had some influence, how S. M.

### Top Grafting.

Where this has been done the past spring, the side shoots should be attended to as they grow out; so as not to rob the graft. It is not best, however, to rub them all off, but let a few grow and pinch them back when about six inches long; otherwise the grafts will be forced into too ranks a growth, which are liainto too rapid a growth, which are liable to be broken off by storms. Even the grafts may be pinched at the tips when they have grown a foot or so. This will often induce a graft to bear the following year, a thing often desirable when a new variety. when a new variety.

### Rust on Strawberry Foliage.

But a few days ago I wrote that the But a few days ago I wrote that the disease was a stranger to me; but this day my eyes were opened to it with a startler. Two varieties only, however, seem to be seriously affected. Walter, a variety that I expected something good from, is the worst. Another fine large berry, a seedling of Cumberland Triumph. These are the only ones so far. To-morrow morning I intend to dust them well with sulphur and lime, and if it don't come off. will dig them out and it don't come off, will dig them out and burn them, as it may be contagious.

## The Strawberries.

Now is our time to take notes on this ellent fruit, so that memory need not

cellent fruit, so that memory need not e depended upon entirely.

The size, color, quality, flavor, texture and productiveness; all these points are worth noticing; also, which stand wet reather best after ripe before rotting. The shipping quality is an important feature when marketing is the object. One thing is sure, we do not need any larger varieties than we now have. Quality and firmness along with productiveness is the main thing.

That quantity and shipping qualities have heretofore been the main thing in view is certain, at the expense of quality. How long this will be the case one cannot tell.

S. M.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I sent you EDITOR RUBAL WORLD: I sent you by express this afternoon, a box of Longfellow strawberries, grown in matted rows, second crop, with no fertilizer or culture whatever this spring, and grown where people tried to make me believe two years ago, that strawberries would not grow. I have four acres of them looking splendid, which, with a few showers, will make 150 bushels to the H. SCHNELL.

The box of berries came to hand in first rate condition. Were perhaps gath ered a little early, but the fruit were large and highly colored, of fine flavor when fully ripe, a good shipping berry, and a credit to the man that produced

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Noticing your correspondent's letter from Springfield, Mo., relative to the failure of the apple crop in that section, I immediately addressed a letter to the leading nurseryman of Springfield, and quote from his letter as follows: "Some varieties have dropped badly, but not enough to reduce the crop. It is the opinion of most fruit growers here, that it only saves cost of thinning. The Ben Davis, as usual, will yield a full crop. Huntsman is also very full. In fact, the prospect is good for a full crop of fine apples." EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Noticing

I believe this authority to be reliable. I believe this authority to be reliable, at that on further examination it will be discovered that while the crop is no where as heavy as it was two years ago in some sections, that in the aggregate it will be the largest crop of apples ever raised in the United States.

Favorable reports reach us from our canvassers from Michigan and Arkansas, and from Maine to Kansas.

PLIMMER FRIEDER FAVORATOR CO.

PLUMMER FRUIT EVAPORATOR Co. Leavenworth, Kas.

## Varieties of Strawberries,

and whether the Downing of this viciniand whether the Downing of this vicinity is the same as that grown in Tennessee and elsewhere? We know that the average reader will proclaim them the same all over, and attribute the difference in quality and condition of fruit, the bearing qualities, etc., to the soil cultivation and other influences, and that with the same soil care, and climatic. rith the same soil, care, and climatic nces, the fruit would be identical

In air respects.

We will point to a few facts that serve
to shake our belief in this theory: One
of the leading and most intelligent growers of Arkansas, has been in this city the past two or three weeks, studying every phase of the business. He has received during that time, from his own fields, upwards of 400 cases of berries, which netted him a very small sum. When he compares his fruit, its condition, etc., with that coming from other sections, especially with a large majority of the receipts from this vicinity, he is forcibly apprised of its inferiority. He has large interests at stake, and he reviews the whole subject most impartially. He has been out among the St. Lous County growers for several days, studying how they have become so successful in filling this market every year with such fue ast two or three weeks, studying every they have become so successful that this market every year with such flue fruit, that it not only captures all the local trade, but can also be safely shipped

a thousand miles in any direction.
The soil, mode of treatment, and everything essential to success, has been duly
considered, and comparisons instituted. At first glance he felt assured that the Wilson-both plant and fruit-though similar, were not the same as that grown in Arkansas, and the more he investigated, the more he became convinced that they did not have the same Wilson. With this conviction, he has purchased sufficient plants, to make, as early as practical, a complete change on his

The Crescents grown in this State, of-fered here during the season, were unfit to ship any distance—at least shippers so regarded them, and the experience of reeivers led them to the same conclusion Tennessee, especially Gadsden and vicinity, is enamored of the Crescent, claims good shipping qualities for it, and has not only shipped it by express, but also by freight, to distant markets, very successfully. We know of one shipment of Crescents made by freight freight. ment of Crescents made by freight from Humboldt, Tenn., to a commission house here, and though on the road four days, arrived in splendid order, and sold affrat class prices for that day—to the surprise of the receiver, who was wholly unprise of the receiver, who was wholly unprise of the receiver. prepared for such a result. Shipments of he same variety have also been made to New York, from the same place, very accessfully

Again, we know that the Downing has not in this State at least, much claims or the public for its shipping qualities, and in this city is regarded as safe for short time only Newhylle Tenn where In this city is regarded as safe for short trips only. Nashville, Tenn., where berry growing is conducted very extensively and quite successfully too, and for many years, the Downing is the berry, and is grown to the exclusion of most other varieties—three-fourths of the acreage, so we are informed, being devoted to that variety. It is shipped to Cincinnati, their leading market, very freely, and to many other and more dispersive the control of the con freely, and to many other and more dis

ant cities.

With a view more particularly of getding an opinion or expression from experienced and interested parties, we have written the foregoing, believing it to be a feature ripe for discussion, if not for action. We shall be glad to hear from our horticultural friends on the subject.

## The Qualifications of a Horticulturist.

The Rural Home says, in referring to the many who have engaged in horticul-tural pursuits because of the success of the few, and who have failed chiefly be-

"As we have repeatedly said, horticulture is a more intricate, perplexing pur-suit than agriculture, because the hortisuit than agriculture, because the horticulturist must cultivate a much greater
variety of plants and those that are more
delicate, tender and more susceptible to
unfavorable influences of climate, soil,
diseases and insect enemies. The man
who would succeed in growing fruits and
vegetables for market must carefully
study the nature of many species and
varieties and learn the specific treatment
required by all, in every kind of season,
wet or dry, cold or hot, early or late. He
must be a man never satisfied with half
doing his work, must give everything he doing his work, must give everything he takes hold of high, thorough, intensive culture, from selection of plants, transplanting, all through until no more can be done with advantage. And when he has succeeded in growing a fine crop of fruit, he must know how to get the most money possible out of it.

"We occasionally hear of a man growing 500 bushels of onions to an acre, or 500 bushels of green peas, or 250 bushels of strawberries, or 150 of raspberries, but we may be sure he has ommitted nothing in the way of fertilizing, culture or protection that would promote the takes hold of high, thorough, intensive

mg in the way of lerthing, cuttire or protection that would promote the growth of plants, vegetables or fruits. We once knew a plantation of a few acres of Triomph d' Grand strawberries that yielded 250 bushels of fruit per acre, but the soil was a rich loam, had been dug up deep in digging out stones; richly manured; cultivated frequently, all weeds, runners or aught that would rob weeds, runners or aught that would rob the fruits, removed, and while the fruit

was growing it received frequent spraying with nitrate and potash solutions.

It is a common remark that the expert horticulturist will make the most money in those seasons when there are most obstacles to be overcome, for then, while the ordinary cultivoter will such

## Strawberry Root Borer.

Varieties of Strawberries.

The season now nearly over, has developed a good deal pertaining to varieties that cannot fail to interest every shipper and grower. The acreage now devoted to berry culture, the capital invested, and the growing importance of the industry, gives greater prominence than ever to the much agitated subject of karieties. We do not propose in this arrivele to name or favor any variety to the yelusion of others, but wish to call the attention of growers to a few facts or reatures arising in connection with the abors of the past few weeks.

We wish to inquire if the Wilson's Alweighted in St. Louis county, is catures arising in connection with the abors of the past few weeks. We wish to inquire if the Wilson's Alangas or Tennessee? We areanxious to earn whether the Crescent seedling, culvated in Missouri, is the same in all repects as that grown in the other States,

with, flow. The chart flater in July of early in August, which soon hatches. The small fcaterpillar burrows into the heart of the plant and remains in one of the chambers during the winter, occupying one of the silky cases referred to. The channels formed by this larva through the crown and larvar roots. The channels formed by this larva through the crown and larger roots of the plant, soon cause it to wither and die, or if it survives, to send up weak-ened and almost barren shoots. This insect does nor limit its depredations to Insect does not limit its depredations to the strawberry. The larva is also found boring into the tender twigs of the peach tree, and killing the perennial buds. As to remedies for this insect, dusting the plants with air-slaked lime or with soot has been recommended, but there seems to be no way thoroughly to destroy this pest, except by digging up the strawberry plants, hurning them and the strawberry plants, burning them and planting afresh. The larvæ are subject to the attacks of parasites, which doubt-less materially limit their increase.—

### The Great Peach Crop.—The Outlook of the Yield Along the Delaware Peninsula.

SMYRNA, DEL., June 1 .- Beyond the SMYRNA, DEL., June 1.—Beyond the fact that the crop of peaches on the peninsula will be very much larger this year than for nine years, it is practically impossible to approximate the yield with reasonable certainty. In every town of the peach belt basket factories, little and big, are going up, and in a week the basket industry, which is always contingent upon a good crop, will be fairly upgent upon a good crop, will be fairly un-

der way.

Estimates at this early date are apt to fall beyond the limit, and it will not be until about the last of June that even the most experienced judges can figure within a million baskets of the actual quantity. In a few days the fruit will begin to dron from the trees. This dropper. tity. In a few days the fruit will begin to drop from the trees. This dropping will continue, more or less continuously, for several weeks. The cause of this not understood. Some growers inside that it is to be attributed to the state the atmosphere, while others are of the pelief that a minute insect is the responsible party. However this may be, it is pretty well established as a fact that the colder the weather and the heavier laden the trees the greater the drop. It is cal-culated that two million baskets are thus

culated that two million baskets are thus sometimes lost.

APPEARANCE OF THE ORCHARDS.
There is no doubt, from the appearance of the orchards at this time, that there are now fully 10,000,000 baskets of peaches upon the trees, and if no more than 2,000,000 baskets fall to the ground, which does not seem at all likely, considering the fine size and healthy color of the fruit there will remain to mature of the fruit, there will remain to mature and be gathered for shipment about \$0,000,000 baskets. This is the estimate made by large growers in this section. Farther up the State, around Middletown, the figures are placed at 7,000,000 baskets, while down in the lower part of Kent country, Del., they are not counting up more than 6,000,000 baskets. Seven million baskets of peaches in 1884 would have been equivalent to 11,000,000 baskets in 1875, because the that year the acreage was much of the fruit, there will 'remain to mature

cause tn that year the acreage was much larger, whereas the actual yield was less than that now expected. The year 1875 than that now expected. The year 1875 saw the Penninsula one vast orchard, to the exclusion of almost every other fruit. Even grain was forced to give way. New Castle county liself gree more peaches than the entire State did two years ago, and every spare cent that the farmer had he invested in young trees. It was a dear experience for New Castle county. From 1875 until 1880 the orto was a dear experience for New Castle county. From 1875 until 1880 the or-chard were unproductive. Hundreds of farmers became bankrupt, and the situa-tion of this class was really serious. Then the reaction set in, and thousands Hundreds of apon thousands of trees were torn up by upon thousands of trees were torn up by the roots, and their places supplied by and grain and more reliable crops. This year there are hardly 50,000 trees in the county, and the yield for shipment will be trifling. The bulk of the fruit will come from Kent county and Sussex county, and from Kent and Queen Anne counties on the Eastern shore of Maryland

## THE PEACH BELT.

Every year the peach beltshifts its position. Many years ago it was confined to Kent county, Delaware, and to Queen Anne's county, Maryland. Then it was expanded, until it embraced a portion of Sussex and New Castle counties, and a portion of Kent, in Maryland, and of Talbot county. For several years the yield in Talbot.

Land set with apple trees and well cared for, becomes part of the farm. O the most One acre of land set with trees thirty feet apart each way, will contain about fifty trees. If these trees are well cared for, in ten years they will be worth ten dollars each or \$500 pe acre. Ten acres of such orchard would be worth \$5,000. The apples which had been produced during the first ten years, ought to be sufficient to pay all the cost of care and culture. Then there remains an increase in the value of the farm of \$5,000—a handsome increase in property to be made in ten years. Resides a form os, who have a manusome increase in property to be made in ten years. Besides, a farmer having such an orchard would be in position to do a profitable business in orcharding. During the next five years these trees ought to average at least a barrel of fruit each per year, and perhaps there would be two barrels each. But at only one barrel each there would But at only one barrel each there world be fifty barrels per acre, or five hundre be mty barrels per acres, or hve numer barrels on the ten acres, which at two dollars per barrel would be \$1,000 per year as the income from the orchard. Such an addition to the income of almost any New England farm, would place the owner's financial affairs in a very satisfactory, condition. After the troop has the property of the

factory condition. After the trees had attained the size of fifteen years, the yield per tree would be likely to average from two to four barrels per year or from one hundred to two hundred barrels per year or from one hundred to two hundred barrels per year or from one houseaft to two they acre, or from one thousand to two the sand barrels per year from the ten acres affording a more substantial income than the average merchant or professional man obtains. Such results are attainable on any good fruit farm where the soil is suitable and the location favora-ble. If some of the young men who are uneasy and want to get away from the farm, because farming does not pay very well, would set themselves resolutely at

work to start a good orchard, they would soon bring the revenues of the farm into satisfactory condition. Numerous instances of profitable or Numerous instances of profitable orchards might be cited, but a few will suffice. A farmer in Vassalboro', Me., in 1848, broke up a piece of pasture land containing one and five-eighths acres, and planted it to potatoes and corn. In the spring of 1849 he set it to apple trees, setting 140 on the piece. During the six or seven years following, the land was alternately planted and sown to grain, then seeded to clover, and subsequently pastured with sheep. In 1863, fourteen years from setting, he sold 106 barrels of apples for \$266; in 1864, 50 barrels sold for \$162; in 1865, sixteen years from setting, he sold 104 barrels for \$667; each year reserving six or eight barrels for year reserving six or eight barrels for family use not included in the above. No other use to which he could have put the land would have returned so large an in-In the report of the New State Agricultural Society for 1867, there State Agricultural Society for 1867, there is an account of an orchard near Cuyler-ville, in which the crop on seven acres was 2200 barrels, which sold for \$6600, or nearly \$1000 per acre. It is also stated that the product of eighty trees in Alexander, N. Y., in 1865, growing on three acres, was 1050 bushels, which sold for \$1575, and the full from thirty, these for \$1575, and the fruit from thirty-three Northern Spy trees in Middlebury, N. Y., yielded 160 bushels; one Baldwin tree in Perry, N. Y., yielded 42 bushels.

### Horticultural Notes.

Professor Satterlee's 'Planting a Nut Grove' should be learned by heart by all farmers living where black walnuts hickory, chestnut and butternut trees can grow. If it is as easy as he says— and he is as truthful as he is tall—every and he is as truthful as he is tall—every farmer boy and girl should have a yearly fill of all the pleasures of nut gathering. In many sections of the country there is a boy for each nut produced—which is bad for both the boys and the trees. I went thirty miles one day with a load of other boys to gather chestnuts, and was rewarded with a small portion of the six quarts—the total gathering for the day. Let us plant nuts, and, in ten years, gather from roadside and fieldside the fruits of such labors. The children will watch the trees grow and bless the hands which plants them.

—A. C. Hammond reported to the

-A. C. Hammond reported to the Warsaw (Ill.) Horticultural society some weeks ago, that in this very unproducsition. Many years ago it was confined to Kent county, Delaware, and to Queen Anne's county, Maryland. Then it was expanded, until it embraced a portion of Sussex and New Castle counties, and a portion of Kent, in Maryland, and of Talbot county. For several years the yield in Talbot county has been slightly decreasing, and, with the crop almost entirely extinct, the productive belt extends this year across the peninsula from bay to bay, reaching to Middletown on the north and to Harrington on the south. It is a singular fact, that while the trees in the localities in the belt bordering on the Delaware, are heavily laden, those in low lands along the Chesapeake are but lightly freighted. This is tive season the apple crop through the en, those in low lands along the Chesapeake are but lightly freighted. This is due to the character of the soil, which, in Talbot, is too heavy for the successful culture of the peach.

A peculiar feature of the outlook this year, is the fact that the fruit is so evenly distributed. What is true of one locality is equally true of another. No section has been unfortunate. All have shared alike. It usually happens that, while the crop will be heavy at one place it will be light at another, and it is. in-

shared alike. It usually happens that, while the crop will be heavy at one place it will be light at another, and it is invested in the weather in winter, and if the winter proves unusually severe, will increase the protection. He will be on the watch at all times for destructive insects, and employ means to limit or diminish their effects. If severe ty drouth ensues, he will do all it is possible to do to counteract its effects, either by stirring the soil frequently, or by mulching. If his trees, plants, vines or fruits are suffering from disease, he will study its nature, learn and apply the remedies. There is a wide field for employment of first-rate talent in growing fruits and vegetables for market."

strawbery Root Borer.

shared alike. It usually happens that, while the crop will be heavy at one place it will be insorted. Sharother, and tis is. in the light at another, and it is, in the close seasons when there are most obstacles to be overcome, for then the the ordinary cultivator will succumb to the obstacles and command high prices for his products. The frosts of Wednesday and Thursday in the nemety years.

The frosts of Wednesday and Thursday in the nemety place were, will increase the protection. He silled with bi-down the peninsula, being, however, more severe in the upper portion. The fact that the fruit experienced no damand affords the strongest grounds for the confident predictions which one large whatever from the frost is regarded as an indication of its healthy condition and affords the strongest grounds for the confident predictions which one large whatever from the frost is regarded as an indication of its healthy condition and affords the strongest grounds for the confident predictions which one large whatever from the frost is regarded as an indicatio advantage to the State of California and the whole fruit growing world. We hope the experiment, which is now being tried in San Gabriel, will be carried forward with the closest care and observation as to details, till the whole truth is known in the matter. Mr. Shorb, we believe, is experimenting with a solution of carbolic acid in the same manner. His method is ingenious and novel and we trustwill result successfully.—Los Angeles Herald.

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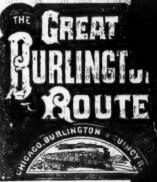
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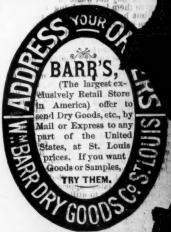
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## ADDRESSES.

Norman J. Colman has accepted invi-tations to deliver addresses at the following places and times:

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Mississippi, une 18th, Annual Address at Commence ent Exercises of College.

GREGGSVILLE, Ills., June 12th.

CHICAGO, June 18th, before National association of Nurserymen, on "The Fure of Horticulture.

Омана, Nebraska, Sep. 5th, Ar Address at the Nebraska State Fair.

AT the National Republican Conven tion held in Chicago last week James G. Blaine of Maine was nominated for on the 4th ballot, and John Logan of Illinois for Vice President.

WE have received from W. J. Beal. a copy of the report of the cal Society held at Philaeautiful steel plate engraving of

under obilgations to D. W. cretary, for a copy of the s Association meet-lills, Jan. 16th last, ays. It is a very valollowing days. le contribution to our dairy literature, atifully gotten up and admirably

We have read many letters descriptive the late meeting of the Missouri Press ociation, but find none to do the subt justice as does that by our own fair tice as does that by our own fair ondent, Idyll, on page 190 of this In a gossipy, chatty letter, she only described the meeting, but sped the whole subject with the a veteran; conveying to her read-only an idea of the meeting, but riant little city in which it was giant little city in which it was The people of Springfield will apwas e her effort, we are very sure.

### WORTH, DOING WELL.

become the great dairy of her, sucod and strong, so Much cted of her, she must itten of her resources opment, of the en-e and the capacity of all this may be true s, it will require much. intelligent labor, both al, to make of the busi-

> hiftless, or slipcommunicated me years ago planning

failing in the r "grand re-his was done, e foundation

vided all the ele-State in the Union. done that all that complished? How

our farms for pasthat they may last newal and give us what foundation indance? On what foundation we build our herds, what blood into them that when we begin to cream to the factory they shall from seven to fourteen pounds a on the same food and with the same and attention we now make three? shall we build our barns that every lible convenience and labor-saving lance may be made available; that teck may not waste the best food we ive them in sustaining the natural but be able to utilize it to our ad-

reameries, that when erected. st and be adapted not only ities of to-day, but for at sities of to-day, but for at one of the common consideration, for it intesting the expenditure of money now, for the coming years if we plan not lour plans must not be laid for toor, our capacity not for to-morrow, for infant's clothing never would, or ald, fit the man. Where we find one e infant's ciounia, where we find an now devoted to dairy farming an pears we will find fifty; hence must have room, be well and the state of the st buildings must have room, be well-planned, erected with the best of skill and material, and supplied with mahinery of the latest approved patterns, and of a capacity to utilize all the cream surrounding country can possibly. For to-morrow shall not be y, and the end is not yet.

e straight, O worthy master!

h wave and whirlwind wrestle."

Orange Culture, Lemons, Pine Apples, and SIGNAL OF Stock Raising—Hogs Too— Day Instead of Ten—Land ake-Side Homes—Cases of Boom and Lake-Side Homes—Cases L. Health Regained—La Fayette's Princely

[Correspo There is a wide difference of opinion about orange culture, as about many other things. One man chooses hammock land for his orange trees; another prefers pine forest. Some cultivators of experience plant the trees wider and wider, giving them now over thirty feet; others allow them only fifteen feet, so that they may shade each other and the ground, and obstruct a free circulation of wintry blasts. Some raise groves from seeds of sweet oranges, believing this to be much the best way; while others plant the vigorous stocks of sour oranges, and insert into them the "buds" of sweet trees,—as being a speedier way to obtain fruit, at least. Some prune careobtain fruit, at least. Some prune care-fully and continually; others condemn the use of the knife altogether, leaving the trees to grow according to nature; and they quote their authority from a old custom in some of the Meditterranean For fertilizers, some eagerly search

agricultural chemistry to find scientific kinds; others apply cotton seed simply. One very successful grower is suspected by his neighbors, of burying catfish under his trees, since his grove is on a fresh lagoon, which abounds in these (and other kinds of) fish, and his hooks are always setting. Another catches and always setting. Another catches and buries any highland grazing turtles called gophers, which he detects deprecalled gophers, which he detects of dating upon his young field crop has been ascertained that hot stable manure is injurious. and other mild fertilizers spread on the surface, are good. This tree abounds more than any others in surface roots, besides having a deep tap root like a pin

Mr. H. Legler (who lived many years in Sicily) has informed his new acquaintance here, of the practice there, of irrigating energetically; the water is poured into little trenches dug around, just outside of the reach of the roots. One man buried billets of oak beneath his trees, as a fertilizer. Sheep folding is supposed to be good. Some give the ground up wholly to the trees; some plant it with vholly to the trees; some plant it with cotton until they begin to bear, as draw-ing less from the soil than some other crops, while also it shades the surface well, and its cultivation keeps the ground

Broadcasting common field peas is an approved green manure. In one noted young grove, all the garden and field crops common to this region, except sugar cane, were planted. Sugar cane litter from the mills, which has rotted some months, is a favorite mulch with cold Floridians. ome months, old Floridians.

Oranges ripen in the fall, and will hang on the trees until they are gathered or dry up; whence two valuable advan-tages. First, the work of gathering and hauling them is in cool weather; and secondly, if the market should be dull one month, they may be let hang on the trees until another, and so on. One of

trees util another, and so on. One of the largest crops in Polk county is just being marketed, the fruit having hung on the trees all the win!er.

There is a great disparity in the quali-ty of the fruit, as in that of apples, etc. Too many are sold as sweet, which real-ly are but sub-acid. Here, then, is a task for exprest, progressive cultimater of cask for earnest, progressive cultivators, namely, to propagate better kinds. En-thusiasts have indiscreetly rushed into the business, according to the number of trees or acres, negligent of the quality of the fruit. What would be the result of such indiscriminate planting of peaches

inge trees will stand severer cold than is generally supposed, provided the sap is down, and the ground is dry and clean: they will then withstand cold sufdicient to make ice a half an inch thick Incient to make fee a half an inch thick. The lower the latitude, and hence the longer the summer, the more growing time will urees baye in the year, of course. This is one advantage claimed for South Florida. Another is, the fruit may be allowed to remain on the trees with less anowed to remain on the trees with less danger from cold. Orange trees are very longlived, and with age they seem to acquire strength to resist cold. Many of the old groves of upper Florida were killed to the ground repeatedly while young -at length the roots became strong young—at length the roots became strong enough to put forth trees which resisted the frosts. In the late very cold weather in this country, trees and young plants were generally affected according to their size.

Colonel Gary, a prominent lawyer of

Colla,—who has nevertheless invested in orange lands freely, and has observed the fruit culture carefully,—emphatically enjoins, "Do not take too much pains with orange trees."

Cultivation of young trees should cease several weeks before front so that they

several weeks before frost, so that they may become somewhat dormant. Con tinued plowing keeps them growing and tender; and besides, fresh plowed ground will attract frost. Some trees and nur-series were injured here the past winter, through having been indiscreetly worked too late, their owners impatiently hoping

to late, their owners impatiently hoping to push them in their growth.

It seems that cold spells fall upon the county in an eccentric unaccountable manner, like rains. Some years ago the famous county of Orange was severely punished by cold, while this county escaped; and now the tables are turned. there was none in 30. Fine bearing orange trees are very profitable. I know a little cluster of a dozen and a half which yields several hundred dollars a very bearing the several hundred dollars a little cluster of a dozen and a half which yields several hundred dollars a year, besides a supply for the hospitable family. The average yield of the Speer grove near Sanford, is a thousand dollars per acre. To see one of these splendid evergreens in full bloom, and inhale the delicious fragrance, is one of Florida's best sensations. best sensations.

But, as it would not do for the teaus to run all the time after one belle, or family of belles, however beautiful, so it would be improper for our horticulturists to continue such exclusive attention to oranges as they have been paying. Lemons ought to have a share of it. They are much more easily hurt than the others, but it is worth while to raise a dozen or so, at each home, even though it should be necessary to shelter them some weeks, in mid-winter. This fruit is exceedingly wholesome, as well as

profitable.

It need not take several years to rear an orange grove to bearing, as it once did; for nurseries have been multiplied did; for nurseries have been multiplied until young trees from three to five years old may be bought to plant; and from such, groves have begun to yield fruit the third year. In many families, little children are taught to save the seeds of the oranges they eat. and plant them.

In the northern counties of the State, the Le Conte pear is receiving considerble attention, many believing that it will be as profitable as oranges. It is a marvel of rapid growth, and is free from "blight."

be as profitable as vel of rapid grov "blight."

Pacific coast, south of Boston, and on the Pacific coast, north of San Francisco; it was from 4° to 5° below in Texas, the lower Missouri and Central Mississippi valleys, and 1° below the mean in the lake region and New England. The temperature was 1° above the average for the month in the middle States, and from 10 to 20 above the average in the south Atlantic States; on the north Pacific coast the average was more than 30 above the average. The rainfall has been slightly in excess of the average for May in the Ohio valley, the lower lake region, the east Gulf States and Southern region, the east Gulf States and Southern Dalifornia; the rainfall has been heavy in the west Gulf States, where the ex-ress above the average ranges is 3 to anches, in New England the excess above the average is nearly two inches. The greatest deficiency in rainfall occurred in lorida, where there was 21-2 inches he grain region of the Northwest there has been from 1 to 2 inches less than the sual amount of rainfall during the month of May, and in the same regions it averaged about 20 colder than the mean temperature. In the middle and south Atlantic States the rainfall was about 1-2 inch less than the average; it was also 1-2 inch less than the average on the central Pacific coast, and 1 inch below the average on the profit pacific. elow the average on the north Pacific

coast.

No damaging frosts occurred south of
the 18th parallel. Light frosts occurred
in the extreme Northwest and the Missouri Valley on the 2d and 14th, and
severe frosts occurred in the northern
portions of New England and the middle
Atlantic States and near Lake Outardle Atlantic States and near Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron on the 29th, which will

ground, and equipped it with the neces-

### Minnesota State Horticultural Society.

memoers and friends will please bear in mind that our Summer Meeting at the College of Agriculture, Minneapolis, is close at hand, and save their best Strawberries, Roses, Early Vegetables, etc., for exhibition. The fixing of the date is left to the gardeners, florists and fruit-growers at Lake Minnetonka, Minneapolis and St Paul; and as soon fruit-growers at Lake Minnetonka, Minneapolis and St. Paul; and as soon as they report, the programs and premium lists will be sent out. The meeting will probably be about the 25th of this month, and last two days.

OLIVER GIBBS. Jr., Secretary.

extinguishment as a corporate body.

truct the corinviolable rights ach they obey or not, enience, that they had poration under t as suits their

State. cases as free from corporate influences as to make their declarations equally radical. estion of time, if all true Patrons

question left is as to the measures which vill best protect and serve the public in-

spoken before, and first put itself on rec-ord in the celebrated "Granger cases." The golden words then first spoken, and by Chlef Justice Waite as now, should go alongside of these latest spok-

Much apprehension is felt among farmers of this county, says the Higgins ville, Mo., Post about the wheat crop We are told by many of them that it is the crop at least is cheat, and many are plowing up their wheat. We think, however, the trouble is not so great nor so wide-spread as reported. The harvest will probably give a fair average crop, and what the crop lacks in abundance will likely be made up by the additional and what the crop lacks in abundance will likely be made up by the additional increase in price. At any rate, when the wheat crop is short, corn is abundant and if the corn yields well, the farmer need have no fear. Corn is the most profitable crop. The return in cash received by a farmer for wheat is usually out of all proportion to the amount of labor and trouble necessary to harvest and market it. There is too much wheat raised. Corn and stock are by far the most profitable for farmers; and now, when the granaries of the world are full of wheat, and foreign countries glye promise- of abundant harvests, there is less money in it than ever before. Farmers should not reconstruct the stock of the s mers should grow more corn, more grass and more stock. These, are the things and more stock. These are the things that keep land in highest condition and put money into their pockets. Those

WASHINGTON, JULE 20, 1884. EDITOR RURAL WORLD: During the month of May the temperature was generally below the average for the month of May the temperature was generally below the average for the month of May the temperature was great at stations on the Atlanta and the dairying interests. There is more money in a metallic month of the May and the May than in a hungal station of the May and the May than in a hungal station of the May and the May than in a hungal station of the May and the May and the May than in a hungal station of the May and the May are the ones who the time of the May and the May are the ones who the time of the May are the ones who the time of the May are the ones who the time of the May and the May are the ones who the time of the time of the time of the May are the time of the tim generally below the average for the month, except at stations on the Atlantic coast, south of Boston, and on the Pacific coast, north of San Francisco; it was from 40 to 50 below in Texas, the lower Missouri and Central Mississippi valleys, and 10 below the mean in the lake region and New England. The temperature was 10 above the average to the months of the month for them is continually growing, and this portion of Missouri is naturally as well adapted to the succ ssful prosecution of the ndustry as the famed dairy region of Central New York. There is a for-

> present Senate than any other State. Eight native Kentuckians are now memwith seven, while New York has six; Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia and Pennsylvania each four. Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont and Virginia have strike sears in the Sanate Virginia have native sons in the Senate.
>
> Three natives of Ireland (Messrs. Jones, of Florida, Fair and Sewel,) one of Scotland, (Beck.) and one of England (Jones, of Nevada) are Senators. Ohio furnishes two Senators for Indiana and two for Love, the four gentlemen representations. two for Iowa, the four gentlemen rep-resenting those States having been born in the Buckeye State.

-Where can I get cut flowers in St. Louis? I feel very like sending for a basket once in awhile for special occasions and purposes. Mrs. M. A. W., Chillicothe, Mo.....Address

-I see the cheat problem is not settled. I will give you my experience in raising wheat. I fan my wheat and when I sow on land that was not in wheat the previous year I have no cheat, when my neighbors' wheat is half or more cheat. Mr. George Walker told me a few days ago he had 80 acres clear of cheat, few days ago he had 80 acres clear of cheat while his neighbors wheat was ruined; h says he uses a good fan and never has cheat Fruit crop light. G. W. Cammack, Ashley

-I have seen through the RURAL WORLD some correspondents recommending the raising and feeding of cow peas for sheep.

Now I would like to try some of them this year and write you for information in regard to raising and harvesting them; when is the best time to sow them; how many to sow to the acre, and the best kind to sow, as I see there are several kinds. If some of the read ers of the Rural World will give me the in formation desired it will be thankfully re ceived by a subscriber. T. E. H., Sheldon

ly from cuttings made from the mature gooseberry cuttings; the bed should have some covering in winter.

-Last December I received from our St Louis fish commissioner 31 little German carp per Express, and put them in a pond. Never have seen any of the introduction since. The pond is large and deep, built or the open prairie in the farm where there has never been any fish known before. Now we find thousands of little fish from three-quarters to one and one-quarter inches Are those young fish the progeny of thos little carp, introduced there last fall, or winter, rather? How many spawnings will the females make per year, and at what times in the year? I went the German carp book, you spoke of some time back in the RURAL, as oon as published-let me know about it .- E Liston.....It is pretty certain that the fish now seen in such numbers are not the progeny of those placed there in December last. The carp is a warm water fish, and hibernates in the deep holes or at the bottom of the pond during winter, hence you would see but little of them during the cold weather. They spawn but once a year, and we believe in May or June.

-I give you the following crop report from But the affirmation, and re-affirmation crops of all kinds very backward and in of the principle in the United States Supreme Court places it beyond dispute, don for the second or third time, especially and its universal acknowledgment is only

stay in the pasture lot, if it is good and plenty of it. Mules are not very friendly to barbed wire in this part of the country. R. A. HAYS.

Linton, Iowa.

tooth harrow. By printing the above notice you will greatly favor us and save your read-

years past at this date. We are having a splendid rain, which is that what the oat crop needed, as there was a heavy crust formed

conplused. They get no farther in so far as cause and effect is concerned than the farm er and feeder; all can find abundant evi-dences of results, but the cause and how to

themselves show no signs of disease whilst leaving in their wake one of the most viru-lent of poisons. That it is not contagious is evidenced by the fact that animals feeding in an adjoining pasture are never affected, whilst those following on the same stream or mall scale. Last year I planted two acres; ravelling in the same cars are, and the dis

er to come in about the 15th of July, and we Let us have your latest impressions, and such an plant the Amber and other canes and ons as observation and experience ue making until November. Have five

The following, taken from a late issue of sell's Messenger (London, Eng.), might be berused with profit by those who assert that british restrictions upon our export trade are the result of "agitation by interested arties" in the United States. The article al

parties" in the United States. The article aluded to is as follows:

"The debate on the Cattle bill, leading to rictory, may be carefully perused with adrantage. We have conquered all along the ine, and there is no doubt that in the House of Commons to-day the measure will be considered as amended, and in due course passed without another grumble from urban bljectors. We still say that it is not the complete measure which we require—witness the following protest from Mr. Duckham, who writes:

ave got an idea that the immediate vicinity of St. Louis would be a very desirable and toke Pogis, Marjorum and Violet families of erseys, including of course the sire of Mary ann of St. Lambert. You will perhaps recol-ect that I let you have, some few years ago, a plate of my Lincoin sheep. Now I propose to go into the business on uite a large scale if possible, and write to se if you will not have the kindness to give the all the information you can in the pre-alses. The prospects of getting a proper farm for the purpose, say four to five hundred acres, not too far distant from St. Louis, the approximate price one could buy at. Do not care about the buildings being so fine, but want pretty good soil, location, etc. You can see what I want without going into de-

By giving all the data you can, your views P. S.—I don't want of course to lay out all on a farm, but want a suitable place at rea-sonable figures as possible; the cheaper the We doubt not but several farms in the eighborhood of St. Louis, of the character mentioned, will be found for sale. Any one having such, may address P. L., care of this

of the British Parliament and is perhaps the best known breeder of Here ford cattle in all England.

ceive at the Beechwood farm our spring mportation of Holstien Cattle, consisting of two hundred yearling helfers, seven cows, and two bulls. We will then have over four hundred head of as fine cattle as ever came to America and can certainly please the most astidious buyer. J. W. Stillwell & Co., Troy

one of your patrons of Clinton county, Ill., Mr. Hiemann, one Shorthorn bull calf and four high grade heifers; also the young % Percheron stallion, "St. Laurent," Jr., sired by Imp. "St. Laurent," dam by Imp. "Favor-tte," to be delivered July 13th, 1884. Respectfully yours, W. J. MILLE R.

Respectfully yours, Belleville, Ills., June 2nd. EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Knowing you to be

good friend of the Holstein, as well as ing alive to the ever increasing dairy inwondered where the RURAL WORLD does not go to, as inquiries for fine stock are pouring n from all out of the way places, that ar being reached and inspired by the ever spreading RURAL—even Mexico. I anticipate quite a lively demand from that country for improved stock after our railroad facilities come better perfected. The demand from Texas is fast increasing, and as the towns and cities there grow, and the range is being denced, a general demand for improved dairy or all purpose cattle and mutton sheep, must My new importation of cattle will rrive next week, they have been pronounced by Boston papers as the best lot of Holsteins ever landed there. And why should they not be? as my agent had instructions to visit every prominent herd in Holland and take nly the very best. I intend to offer to the tors of our great cattle convention soming worth taking to their distant home and destined to create an increased demand in their places. A prominent eastern breeder made the remark that the Missourians wanted "only grades." This is quite contrary to my experience, as the people of your state have all along been my very best customers, want ng in nearly every case nothing but the best, and registered stock. And with such a teacher as the RURAL WORLD how can it be

Belleville, Ills.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: In response to

is not a voluminous work but just the thing call, the members of the Lafayette Co. for those who are seeking first class breeding Thoroughbred Live Stock Association met in sheep in that its illustrations and descriptive the directors' room of the American Bank, pedigrees fully exhibit what he has and as sociation adjourned with instructions to the executive committee to meet in Higginsville, July 13th, 1884, without further notice. long he has experienced it, his habits, diet and mode of living and to give any other in-formation, the experienced and intelligent physician may call for; as in the case of R. TODHUNTER, Vice Pres.

FRIEND COLMAN: Last week I was calle apon by a neighbor to see a sick cow, which Perhaps no more mysterious disease comes had a calf, but could not get up after calving. under the notice of the veterinary practitioner than the one we have named; from the fact that the animals that are supposed to communicate the disease, themselves show with no visible effect. I found her in powerno signs of being affected. And yet these same animals fed in a pasture, untouched by similar stock before, seem to leave behind them the germ of a disease which baffles the

selected and a pointed by the government as her, but all to no effect. Next morning at experts in their profession are baffled and 8 o'clock I gave her a pint of turpentine, and

ow as well as ever.

I would like to ask the question of pract tioners and farmers, how much coal oil could and should be given in such cases, at at what intervals? Perhaps it would be we to state that I never did anything of the kind before, and what I did do was out of mere sympathy for the family as well as the cow. It was either kill or cure, the latter, of cours the most desirable.

We have fine growing weather, and who little wheat there is may be good. Corn is in a sorry condition, small and weedy. Oats,

G. C. EISENMAYER

EDITOR RUKAL WORLD: I wish, O! how I ish I was competent to develop the "idea" ou invite me to on the "Breeding for Sex" estion. You ought to look to other sources or the elucidation of the "idea" than to me for the elucidation of the "idea" than to me, an inexperienced novice. In fact I am sorry I sprung the question unless it can be turned into competent hands as I designed it should be. Why not give us your personal views of the matter, and also call for other opinions

ish to air my own insignificant views, I do vish to draw out the opinions of men whose opinions are worth something. I so often all to do so. I can call to mind a long list of nd contributors for opinions, and get none. If the questions are worth printing I deem them worth answering. In our confab on the Texas cattle question I expected to get blowed up, and deserved it, but got a se-vere letting alone. Instead of being "vexed with your criticism," I appreciate and enjoy

light on the breeding question, please try some other source. I don't believe there is a warmer friend to the Rural World than your humble servant, Ottumwa, Iowa.

P.S. This case reminds me of a circumstance When young and saucy I was passing along the road, and seeing an old German and his frow working in their garden, I gave the usual German salutation of "wick aits," whereupon they thinking they had met a fel ow countryman set up a jabbering. This being about all the Dutch I knew, I could aly pass on, feel cheap and reply "nick fer a." So in this case, although I feel grateful to the editor for his jabbering at me (in his private letter, which was nearly as hard to read as to understand said German, I can only feel cheap and reply"nick fer sta." Moral. Don't ask the blind to lead the blind. O. M. This is an important question, and we hope meone thoroughly familiar with it will

## Sale of Grand Duchesses in England.

at auction, which included fifteen Grand Duchess females and five Grand Dukes which made the following. Prices are quoted in guineas. A guinea is worth \$5. Grand Duchess 32d, roan, November, 1876,

ss 27th by Duke of Hillhurst (28401); Sir C Lampson, 400 gs.
Grand Duchess 37th, red and little white,
June, 1878, by Grand Duke 25th, dam Grand

Duchess 28th, by 3d Duke of Clarence (23727) O. Lucas, 155 gs. Grand Duchess 39th, red, April 1879, by Grand

Duke 30th (38373), dam Grand Duchess 27th by Duke of Hillhurst; Sir C. Lampson, 1,060 Grand Duchess 40th, red and white, 1880, by Duke of Underley 3d (38196)

25th by 2d Duke of Tregunter (26022); Duke Devonshire 1005 gs. Grand Duchess 42d, red, May, 1880, by Gran

Earl Bective, 1,120 gs. Grand Duchess 43d, roan, July 1880, by Gran Duke 30th, dam Grand Duchess 29th, above

J. J. Hill, Minnesota, 500 gs.
Grand Duchess 44th, red and white, April

705 gs. Grand Duchess 46th, white, Dec. 1881, Duke of Connaught (33904) dam Grand Duc ess 32d above; Sir Hussey Vivian, 300 gs.

882, by Grand Duke 30th, dam Grand Duches 38th, by Duke of Underley 3d (38196); J. J. Hill, Minnesota, 600 gs. Grand Duchess, 48th, red, August 1882, by Grand Duke 33d (39946) dam Grand Duche

Grand Duchess 49th, red, Sept. 1882, by Grand Duchess 49th, red, Sept. 1882, by Grand Duke 41st (46439) dam Grand Duchess 41st above: Earl Bective, 910 gs. Grand Duchess 51st, white, Dec. 1882, by

Grand Duchess 52d, Aug. 1883; Lord Fitz hardinge, 500 gs. Grand Duchess 53d, March 1884; Earl Bec-

erage of 633 gs. or \$3,228 30. Grand Duke 30th (38273) red, Oct. 13, 1876, by

Duke of Underley (33745) dam Grand Duchess 24th, by 3d Duke of Clarence (23727); Mr. tooke, 40 gs. Grand Duke 33d (39946) roan, Nov. 22 1877,

C. W. Fitzwilliam; 62 gs. Grand Duke 41st, ronn, calved March 31, 1880, by Grand Duke 30th, dam Grand Duchess 30th by 3d Duke of Clarence, Mr. Lloyd,

1881, by Grand Duke 30th, dam Grand Duchess 25th by 2d Duke of Tregunter; Mrs. McIn-

Grand Duke 46th, calved 1883; Duke

No Accounting for Sex.

### The numerous surmises and theories given by many stock-breeders as to controling

or directing sex at times of conception in ows, is at least amusing, if not absurd. cover, is at least animals, it has a solution or the Country Gentleman says: "I have often read opinions of variou writers on this subject, and the sex period o gestatian. Even Guenon, in his treatise or milch cows, asserts that a longer time is re quired for the fœtus development of a male than for a female calf. As experience is the than for a female calf. As experience is th best of teachers, I decided to make a note of an unusual occurrence happening recently On June 9th last, three grade cows, each sev en years old, and of about the same size and en years old, and of about the same size and physical conditions generally, were served by a two-year-old bull. No. was served during the afternoon, No. 2 in the evening. These cows were fed and treated alike from that time to the present. On March 8th (precisely nine months) No. 3 dropped a bull calf; on the 17th No. 3 dropped a cow calf, and on the 24th No. dropped a cow calf, and on the 24th No. dropped a cow calf, and on the 24th No. of present of the complex of

TO BE CONTINUED.

probably prove injurious to fruit. J. H. WEBER, Sergeant U. S. Signal Corps. THE CREAMERY AT LEWISTOWN. MO. EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I notice that you are speaking in many parts of this State and in Illinois on "Dairy and Creamery Farming" and that through your admirable paper, the RURAL WORLD, you are urging the same with all the powers of voice and pen, and this suggests that you will be glad to hear of what we are doing in old Lewis.

We are just completing a creamery.

We are just completing a creamery here, built by J. J. Smith, of Browns-ville, Mo., and I am glad to say he has fulfilled the terms of his contract to the letter. We furnished the ground, and he erected the building, 32x44 and twelve feet high; ice house, 28x32 and fourteen feet high, with stone wall 2 1-2 feet above implements and machinery for

The stockholders are well pleased with

Members and friends will please bear

It is in the case of the Spring Valley Water Company, against the city of San

Chief Justice Waite, in delivering the to the legislative power of alteration, and, if deemed expedient, of absolute porate ochica very Danie.

not much ground left to stand on.
The United States Supreme Court has
made a series of rulings which clearly
establishes the right of the State to restrain and regulate the corporations which owe their life to the grants of the The State Courts are now in all

and patriots will but stand firm in the lesser battles yet to be fought. With the right of the Legislature to reform, amend or abolish all corporate reform, amend or abolish all corporate buses so clearly established, the only

The principle involved in this last case was the claim of the corporation, that in granting its charter, the State entered into an inviolable contract. Upon this claim the highest tribunal in the land has

en. Though uttered nearly ten years ago, they still shine brightly, and have

ago, they still same brightly, and have the true golden ring:

"It is a principle too long forgotten, and ought never again to be lost sight of, that the creature is subject to the Creator."—Grange Bulletin.

very cheaty; in many fields one-third of labor and trouble necessary to harvest and market it. There is too much wheat

a successful maker of butter and cheese

and farmers well up with their work.

A Word from Arkansas

I am engaged in the sorghum culture on

of fruit we can boast peaches, apple

ustry. W. H. DOOLEY, Crawford Co., Ark , June 2nd, 1884.

Farm Wanted,

Superior, Wisconsin, June 5, 1884.

Che Cattle Pard.

Coming Sales.

June 13th, Williams & Hamilton, Mt. Ster

Sale of Jerseys.

Sale of Holsteins.

Carey R. Smith will, because of failing

nealth, offer his entire herd of Holstein cattle for sale at public auction at Iowa City, Iowa

on the 19th June next. He has a choice little

erd, the selections and results of his breed

Central Illinois Sales

The sales made last week at Berlin, Spring

favored with fine weather, a good attendance

ings, the attendance and the prices realized

is a captivating, pleasant and profitable in-

ness it can command, to go in and occupy,

As we go to press, our reporters are in Ken-

tucky, watching the progress of the impor-tant sales going on there this week.

Merino sheep of Plattsburg, Mo., sends us

the second annual catalogue of his flock. It

Texas Fever.

more difficult problem than dis

dustry, and the day is distant when for beef

ne will be said of any other breed. But

eef animals in the world.

tant sales going on the

first-rate pigs.

ld, Harristown and Jacksonville, Ill., were

ment.

St. Louis.

Hammond, Ills., June 2nd.

of that body; Ohio comes next, seven, while New York has six;

Fotes-Correspondence.

C. Young & Son, St. Louis.

-My wife desires me to ask you when i how to start them. Should they be made from the old or the new growth? Please answer in the Horticultural Department of the RURAL WORLD. Wm.J. J., Endicott, Neb.... Rose cuttings are very difficult to strike un less propagated in a hot house. Cuttings are made from new wood. Still some varieties of the Hybrid Perpetual will grow quite finewood if planted in autumn like current an

ing for a number of years past, or, as he puts it, the labor of the best years of his life. This will therefore be a very favorable opportunity for those who would secure som of this desirable stock and lay the foundation for a herd themselves. and very fair prices. Indeed, the surround all assure us that the interest in Shorthor breeding was never more popular than now and that many who have stood aloof for years, are now putting good money into these, the most popular and most profitable \$200 a head, and farmers can afford to buy. It

my own observation: The heavy rains with but brief intervals of dry weather have kept the ground almost constantly wet, rendering sand ands appear to be turning out fairly sandy and sapear to be turning out tail, well, being now headed out. Corn is still be-ing planted in some instances; some of it is three feet high; I am afraid the crop will be rather light. Cotton is three or four week behind and is now being hoed out the first time. Vegetables are equally backward in many things. I have a large watermelon patch in which the striped bugs have been very troublesome. I tried the plan recommended by one of your correspondents of coal oil and ashes on a few hills, but came to the conclusion that the "remedy is worse than the disease," in my case as the first rain caused the oil to spread and kill the plants. My practice is to go over the hills with my children every second or third morning and kill all the bugs we can find. M. S. C., Hope,

COL N. J. COLWAN: Please tell J. W. B. of La Mine, Mo., to find out just how high his mules can jump, and then make his fence considerably higher, and if he does not put his wire too far apart I think his mules will

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: We notice an arti cle in your paper of the 29th on "Harrowing Corn," taken from Iowa State Register. The writer goes on to say that the patents have all expired on slanting tooth harrows, and that anyone can make them and save money, etc. 'We request you to state that the pa tents have not expired, but are still in full cannot talk.

Force and will be for five years to come, and that we shall promptly sue and collect royunder the not alty from anyone making or using a slanting

rop in this locality.

Pastures are good, stock healthy and in

The habitat of the disease is easily ascer ood condition; corn fields are clear of weeds ainable, but the mischief is the animals

writers for the Rural World to this matter.

rapes, blackberries etc., and there will be shels of them. Have lived in this county years and have not seen but one failure peaches. Am a Northern man and like e climate. The county is healthy and has a od outlet now with two railroads. Lands recheap; what we want is a people of in

plete measure which we require—withess the following protest from Mr. Duckham, who writes:

"In the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon, I moved the rejection of clause 3 of the Cattle Disease bill, having learned from the Buf Book, assued last week that the Cattle Disease bill, having learned from the Buf Book, assued last week that Texan fever had arrived at Liverpool during the months of August, September, October and November last year. The report showed that of the 17,000 cattle shipped, 76 had been thrown overboard, 19 were found dead on arrival and upwards of 2,300 suffering with that Texan fever is as fatal as cattle plague, and that Texan cattle, although comparatively healthy themselves, convey the disease the healthy herds, and that some few weeks elapse before the disease develops itseff, it must be manifest that a great risk will be facured by the importation of entitle from those distant States adjoining to the Texan territory. There is also a considerable amount of pleuro-pneumona in the caston COL. N. J. COLMAN: I think of entering gain into the breeding of fine stock, and

curred by the importantion of cittle from those distant States adjoining to the Texan territory. There is also a considerable amount of bleuro-paeumona in the eastern so the past orry years and upwards created in my mind a serious feeling of alarm lest that frightful disease should be reintroduced now that the United Kingdom has, at great expense to the rate-payers, been almost entirely cleared of it."

"However, though we have not obtained a ransformation of live-animal importing into a solely dead meat trade, the new act will give a powerful stimulus to shipping in that direction. The next battle will be for the total exclusion of live animals from landing on our shores. Prejudice can only be overcome by gra ual process; and within twelve months from the act coming into force, the town populations, and even Mr. Forster and Mr. Broadhurst, will see that no enhancement of the price of meat has taken place—forever dispelling the fluxions under stock has been opposed.

The Mr. Duckham above alluded to is a The Mr. Duckham above alluded to is a

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: We shall this week

Nov. 20th, Joseph E. Miller, Holstein Cattle

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I have just sold to Capt. P. C. Kidd announces a sale of one hundred head of choice Jersey cattle to come off at Louisville, Ky., June 25th. See

the farmers who are to have and breed them, to make of them what the originators of the foundation stock intended, for it is to increase the quantity, enhance the quality and sustain the price of beef as food, that

Lafavette County Breeders.

well how they are bred. Sheep men should the accounts of the sale held on May 1st and 2nd, and the admittance of the following H. W. Tonkins, the veteran breeder of Chester White pigs, (and vice president of the Chester White Record Association) of Fen-Chester White Record Association) of Fen-ton, Mo., wishes us to say that he has now determine upon the practicable points of a sale this fall. Upon motion, it was resolved ready for shipment a very superior lot of pigs, all from registered stock; and we can add that those ordering or buying from him are sure to be dealt with honorably and get to hold but one day's sale, on Oct. 15th, instead of two day's sale, Oct. 15th and 16th, as had been contemplated. It was also resolved that members desiring to sell stock at the fall sale, must send number desired to be sold to the secretary on or before July 12th, 1884. It was resolved that all stock entered and accepted on July 12th must bear their In the wide range of philosophy, there is no more difficult problem than disease, its cause, cure, and prevention, and the mischief is that this is equally true in the huproportional part of all the expense incurred, whether sold or not. After tendering thanks to the American Bank Co., for favors, the as man family where one is able to tell how he feels, where the pain is, what its nature, how

FRED. T. BATES, Secty.

babes, and that of domesticated cattle that

—We are having a splendid season here for farming—although the weather is too cool for corn to make a rapid growth. Corn planting is over, and the stand in general is good, though there has been some replanting done. The prospects in general are good for all crops; better than we have had for two years past at this date. We are having a

grass and clover as well as pastures are

Your friend,

Breeding for Sex.

hat can carry weight? This is one discourage

Since you have falled to draw out of me an

take it up, and tell our readers what to and how to do it.

At Sholebroke Lodge, England, May 8th, Mr. R. E. Oliver sold his herd of shorthorns

by Grand Duke 25th (34065), dam Grand Duch

Grand Duchess 17th by Imperial Oxfo (18984); A. H. Llyod, 675 gs. Grand Duchess 41st, roan, March, 1880, b Duke Underley (33745,) dam Grand Duches

uke 30th, dam Grand Duchess 28th, abo

881, by Grand Duke 30th, dam Grand Duchess 31st by 3d Duke of Clarence; Earl Bective

Grand Duchess 47th, red and white, March

Duke of Connaught, dam Grand Duchess 320

tive, 283 gs. 15 females made 9493 gs, or \$48,414,30, an av-

by Duke of Connaught (33604) dam Grand Duchess 17th, by Imperial Oxford (18084), Hon.

375 gs. Grand Duke 44th, roan, calved April 30

Devonshire, 750 gs. Five bulls made 1,427 guineas or \$7,277 70, an average of 285 guineas, 8 shillings, or \$1,455.35.

## Che Horseman.

### Stallions Advertised.

Exile, J. V. Stryker, Jerseyville, Ills. Clay Cuyler, J. V. Stryker, Jerseyville, Ills. Wm. L. Hull, R. J. Fruin, Meadville, Mo. Monitor, C. D. Colman, St. Louis, Mo. Sprague Pilot, H. L. Dousman, Prairie-

Wolfort's Hambletonian, H. L. Dous n, Prairie du-Chien, Wis.

Prince Julian, H. L. Dousman, Prairie

### Horses-Necessity of Exercise.

\_Exercise is requisite for the production of a good and substantial breed of horses, says the Prairie Farmer. Without labor, as well for breeding mares as for stallions, we can never grow stock for hard work. Too much naction extinguishes the generative power. In this respect wild horses show us an exam-ple worthy of imitation. And, besides, the powerful stallon has always an advantage over the weak one; for mares in a state of nature always give preference to the more acpersed and separated, and become the prey

seasons, and yet he is no longer the same animal. His whole nature has undergone notable modification. Nowadays man directs the intercourse of the sexes. Our present breed of domestic horses is, in truth, man's own, By all means feed by a fixed allowance, but making allowance for the instinct of selfabsolute master over norses, it is mis duty to find means to make amends for the privileges he has deprived them of; and this compensation will be found in work. It is in well-regulated exercise alone that the domes-ticated animal finds any guarantee for a long

with expanded lungs; every muscle, every fibre of his body, is on the stretch, ready ever for renewed efforts; so that it is not the mus-cles only that become augmented by a well-regulated exercise, but the organs of respiration benefit by it. The lung of the working horse presents a healthy aspect; it is volum ous, and plays its part with freedom; while on the other hand, in the stallion, on whom too much indulgence has been bestowed, and too little activity, we find a lung shrunk and doughy, and without energy. In the growing colt which we deprive of exercise, we stiffe the most promising qualities; and he, having them undeveloped in himself, in his turn robs have, step by step, arrived at the deteriora-tion of such excellent stock, the original of which exists no longer but in our imagina-tion. Furthermore, we must take care not to breed from mares of dilapidated constitu-

Our aim is to develop the utmost strength and celerity of which a horse is capable; and it is by well-regulated exercise that these two qualities are developed. Exercise produces be stopped, and let us stride along with the suppleness in a horse, and strength and en-lurance under the severest trials and the durance under the severest trials and the most laborious work. Nothing is so contrary to the horse's nature, destined as he is for exertion, aslengthened and continuous rest With a view of setting forth the indispen-

e necessity of exercise for horses, it will swell to enumerate the inconveniences ting from lack of it. Prolonged repose ess. His fibres become distended, the ue surcharged with fat, insomuch the whole body grows weak in propor as it grows bulky, and in a short time as it grows bulky, and in a short time nes a spongy mass, lacking altogether y and vigor. In such a condition the roves a burden to himself. The musstem grows weak not only in propor-the relaxation of its fibre and to the ng of the whole body, but, in addition, rcharge of useless fat incommodes articular the extensor muscles in their ents, which succumb under the weight ndered, etc.

The over-fat horse not only becomes tigued, but in going wears his legs or nd, above all, does mischief to his feet ng an enormous weight to carry, the ng an enormous weight to carry, the f spreads and undergoes various deformitmore or less remarkable, according to ature; such deformities being always frequently difficult of removal, and as keep the horse for a greater or less cat of work. For want of exercise the ows short, accumulation of fat in the if the chest being exposed to a full exof the lungs. This likewise detracts me speed of the horse, and from his er of enduring fatigue.

r of enduring fatigue. sive embonpoint or plumpness im the freedom of respiration, and tends formation within the body of carbon, his accumulation, favored by a tardy ration, becomes the occasion of reed deposit of fat; and since, at the sam the blood becomes thick, it is consid as the source in animals in general of y maladies. Inaction weakens the di-tive functions. Horses that have too lit-exercise are more subject than others to es and indigestions. The general circu-on of liquids penetrating the tissues beg more tardy, the consequence is a dis-rtion. between venous and arterial The more suggish respiration grows, ss arterial blood is made; and while the d engorges the veins it becomes surd with carbon, as is evinced by its hue. Again, a slackened circulation is the occasion of dropsical swellings imbs, windgalls, etc., and these are id to disappear in the ratio in which is enforced. Inaction augments bility of the skin. It becomes re

ind the animal, in consequence, is more susceptible to external in-Long sojourn in the stable notably The horse neglected to be grows indocile, and especially so be young. Through idleness he rts of bad habits in the stable;

and wholesome influence upon the horse, such advantage cannot be insured except by providing that the exercise be judiciously apportioned to the strength of the horse. That it be of a kind suitable to his nature; and that every requisite attention be paid him after exercise.

-The training of the race-horse is a pro-fession that requires as much skill and prac-tical experience as other professions, and even requires considerable intelligence, more so than some suppose. Of course, I can understand that almost every strapper or jockey of a few years' experience considers himself a trainer. Some experienced trainers advo cate full feeding, sharp work and free use of the sweat blanket, while others give the preference to a certain fixed allowance of food, slow but long exercise, and scarcely use the blanket at all. Surely there ought to be tive and vigorous; the indolent stallion, with-out energy, being refused and frequently ill-treated by them. In a herd of wild horses the weakly cannot keep pace in their laborious courses with the stronger, but are forced to been in existence almost as long as the ex stop for breadth; the laggers-behind are dis- istence of the race-horse. Many a fast and true horse has been sold at a low figure, that proved more valuable when he entered into another trainer's hands than before, but ! he teeth of the wolf nor the inclemencies of | hold that there is a middle course, and, hav-

of course subject to certain exceptions, and preservation, modified by domesticity. The at regular hours, for the stomach of the horse horse no longer breeds but at our command. Since, then, man has made himself the overloading would not only be absolute master over horses, it is his injurious to his digestive powers,

ties from its parents; but the attributes of the mare descend most directly, and have the longest duration; those which descend (with the most certainty) are a good constitution and endurance of work. Want of exercise, and too long standing in the stable, causes the blood to become morbid, and the many constitution in health. to lose their elasticity and energy. The horse in health, using his strength in the open air, and thus exhausting his powers, breathes legs, fast walking exercise at the commencelegs, fast walking exercise at the commence-ment of training, a distance of ten to fifteen miles twice a day, with a light blanket over the neck, shoulders, and extending only as far as the back of the saddle, a sort of a half

The object of this blanketing is to assist in opening the pores and get free perspiration, but from those parts that a reduction of fatty matter is necessary; the loin and hind parts being the machinery of locomotion, and the be encouraged by friction; the free and strong use of the brush (called elbow grease) will soon harden the soft muscles. The horse, after his walks, should be well scraped off the animal, and a heavy-loaded, muscular properties of the propert can she work during gestation, but she does so both to her own and her offspring's welfare; and the success of the breeder will be the greater as he proportions the feed of the mare to her work. This, well ordered, it is

> exercises you may commence to canterfive to six miles a day, then increase the distance, not the speed, except just at the finish. Continue this up to about two weeks of the time you propose to race. Then gradually increase the work a little faster and a lesser distance up to within a week of the race. Then set your horse at the distance you propose to race him, with certain modifications as every rule is subject to many exceptions.

> -A restless disposition in a horse is often very annoying and generally hard to over-come. One thing noticeable about it is, that such a disp sition generally belongs to a horse which is deficient of real good horse sense; hence the lack of a good foundation sense; hence the lack of a good foundation on which to begin a reform. Kind treatment and quiet handling are about the best treatment that can be prescribed in such cases. One thing is positive, that the rougher they are handled the more liable they are to become nervous and excitable.

## Sundries.

A pint of the finest ink for families or schools can be made from a 10c. package of Diamond Dyes. Try them. All druggists keep them. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c. stamp.

An agent of one of the ocean steamship companies predicts that steerage passengers will be able to cross the Atlantic for \$10 or \$12 before another year passes.

There has been a church war among the Northboro', Mass., Baptists, and, as a conse-quence, two of the members have become in-sane.

H. R. Bohannon, a well known farmer near Independence, Mo., has had one of his little daughters very badly afflicted with spinal disease. He writes to Drs. Dickerson & Stark of the Kansas City Surgical Institution who are treating her, that she has improved beyond their expectation in every particular.

In the back.

The second largest source of revenue to the U. S. Government from any one branch of business, is derived from the production and manufacture of tobacco. Buckwell's Braham Tobacco Co., of Dutham, N. C., claims to be the largest manufacturer of Smeking Tobacco in the world. The reputation of Blackwell's Genuine Ball Durham Smeking Tobacco is too firmly established to need any commendation at our hands. In another column our readers will notice their new announce, ment which is of interest to all lovers of the weed. The company are perfectly responsible, and when they announce that they will give away \$11,350 in cash, it is an assured fact that they mean lust what they say. Smekers will find an opportunity of combining busiss with pleasure by reading their announce-

cles, the assimilation and absorption of the juices. It has a tendency to enlare the cavity of the chest, by rendering respiration more easy of performance, and it checks excess of fat, by favoring transpiration; making good the saying of the horseman, that exercise is as good as a dose of physic. In a word, exer-cise and labor constitute the best preparation for fecundity, at the same time that they insure health and longevity.

Notwithstanding that exe. eise exerts great

### Training the Race-Horse.

By all means feed by a fixed allowance, but

strength in that portion of the body, should all his posterity of them. Thus it is that we and treated in the same manner as if at a canter. It must be remembered that the opening of the pores, the free perspiration (sweat), has a tendency to weaken the parts, reduce the softer tissues, which is beneficial to the neck and trunk, for the lighter the that constitutes the whole mystery of breed- antiquity, and it has done more to weaken a horse and lessen his speed than is imagined

The Boston party now on a visit to Mexico attended a horse race on Sunday afternoon. The idea of annexing Mexico will at once be abandored. A vessel which arrived at New York the other day, reports having, while off the const, passed through shoals of mackerel extending for fifty miles.

While her arms were in the suds the other day, a Rockland, Me., washerwoman received the welcome news that she had inherited a fortune of about \$15,000.

The population of Mexico, including natives, Indians, Spaniards, and those of mixed blood, numbers about 10,000,000. The area of the country is nearly 800,000 square miles.

A ewe of Mr. C. R. Wooters, near Cordova, Talbot county, Md., gave birth to a lamb with eight legs, one head, and two bodies.—It was well developed, and seemingly joined together in the back.



### BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

HEREFORD AND ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE—Gudgell & Simpson, importers and breeders, Independence, Mo. An inspec-tion of their herds is invited.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.—J. F. Finley, Breck enridge, Mo., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Imported Kirklev-ington Lad at head of herd. Stock for sale at all times.

ANSAS SHORTHORN CATTLE—Robert of Patton, M. D., Hamiin, Kansas, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of the best families. Stock for sale. Inspection invited.

TAMES H. PARKER, Columbia, Mo., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Southdown and Cots wold sheep. Grand Duke of Sharon 29739 a head of herd. Prices reasonable.

A. POTTER, Columbus, Mo., Breeder of pure bred Poiand China and Duroc-Jersey Red Hogs. Special rates by express, Pedigrees furnished. Safe arrival of stock guaranteed. No trouble to answer letters. HIGH CLASS BATES CATTLE, bred and for sale by M. W. Anderson, Independence, Mo. Craggs, Barringtons, Harts, Places Acombs, &c. Kirklevington Duke 2d 32980 at head of herd.

WILLR. & JUNIOR K. KING, Peabody Marshall, Mo., breeders of Short-hour VV Marshall, Mo., breeders of Short-cattle Viscount Oxford 7th, 49489, Imp., Grand Duke of Clark, Jr., head the herd.

W. T. HEARNE, Lee's Summit, Mo., on Mo.
2. Paclife R. R., 24 miles east of Kansas
City, breeder of pure bred Shorthorn Cattle
of the highest type. Herd numbers 100 head.
Farm adjoins the town. JOHN MORRIS, Chillicothe, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle, Berkshire swine, Cots-wold and Merino sheep. Stock for sale at rea-sonable prices. Write.

CHENAULT TODD, Fayette, Mo., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Sharon-Geneva 53872 and Abram Duke of Sharon at head of herd.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE. GUS. HEAD, Alton Junction, Ill., breeder of Holstein Cattle, Poland China Hogs, Bronze Turkeys, Langshan and Plymouth Rock Fowls and Collie Dogs. Eggs and Chicks in season.

JACKS.—I have for sale Jacks, Hogs, and grade and thoroughbred Shorthorn bulls.
W. H. BASS, Columbia, Mo.

JERSEY CATTLE, highly and fashiona by bred and the best butter families. Bu. 4 fit for service and bull calves for sale at reasonable prices. Premium herd St. Louis Far 1883. Seven first premiums, including aged Cow, three-year old Cow, two-year old Bull, Sweepstakes on Cows, Herd premiumals by the continuals properly shipped and delivered at depot in 8t. Louis. H. W. Douglass, Pevely, Jefferson Co. Mo.

DR. H. B. BUTTS, Louisiana, Pike county, Mo., breeder of Jersey cattle. Fifty head to select from. Send for catalogue. Also Bremen geese and Plymouth Rock fowls.

Y. P. BLOCK, Aberdeen Farm, Pike Co., Mo., breeder of pure and high-bred Percherons by imported Napoleon Bonaparte and Bismarck, Champion Almack Trotters, pure Jerseys, grade Jerseys (milk cows), white Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs. Send for catalogue. Address Prairiesville or Louisiana, Mo.

J. BELL & SON, Summerville, Texas coun-ty, Mo., breeders of pure Spanish Merino sheep. Choice ewes and rams at wholesale and retail.

G. B. BOTHWELL, Breckenridge, Mo., Breeder of Spanish Merino Sheep. His six best stock rams shear from 28 to 33 lbs.

BERKSHIRES—N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo. breeder of Berkshire hogs, Merino sheep and high-grade Short-horn cattle.

MERINO SHEEP-H. V. Pugsley, Platts burg, Clinton county, Mo., breeder o registered Merino sheep. Stubby 440 stand-at head of flock. Call or write.

BREEDERS of recorded Spanish Merino flock. Choice Rams for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. F. WILLMARTH & CO., Ells-worth, Kas.

R. C. PEW, Prairieville, Pike county, Mo., importer and breeder of Cotswold and Shropshire sheep. Ewes and rams of all ages for sale. Correspondence solicited.

P. S. ALEXANDER, Lone Jack, Mo., im P. porter and breeder of Cotswold sheep Satisfac on guaranteed. Call or write.

T. C. LIPPITT, Shenandbah, Iowa, breeder of and dealer in American Merino sheep Size, constitution and amount of cleansed wool a specialty. Stock rams for sale.

I. H. SHIMER, Hilisboro, Ills., Breeder pure Victoria swine. Satisfaction gua anteed. Inquiries promptly answered.

D. W. McQUITTY, breeder of Merino sheep Hughesville, Pettis Co., Mo. Has 400 rams ready for this year's service.

MERINO SHEEP and Light Brahms fowls, all of the best strains. R T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo Prices reasonable.

L. W. ASHBY, Calhoun, Mo. Breeder Pure English Berkshires. Write.

J. W. BLACKFORD, Bonaparte, Iowa, Breed-china Swine of best strains. Correspondence invited. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guar-anteed.

GEORGE L. MENGER, Palmyra, Mo., Breed-re of pure bred Poland-China Swine, all recorded in the A. P. C. Record. Special rates by express. Also, Breeder of pure bred Ply-mouth Rock Chickens. Eggs in season, \$1.50 per setting of 13. Write or call.

CHESTER WHITE and BERKSHIRE HOGS, of the best breeds, bred and for sale by HOLT BROS., Arlington, Ky.

DUROC, or JERSEY RED HOGS, and Large English Berkshire Plymouth Rock Fowls, all of the very best breed, for sale by W. LEONAHD REID, Sandy Bridge, Jefferson Co., Mo. N. B. A fine lot of very early Pigs, now. Eggs for Hatching, \$1.50 per setting (15). A few fine Cockerels, \$2.00 each, delivered in South St. Louis. Write.

DUROC, OR JERSEY RED SWINE, bred and for sale by Dr. G. H. Donaldson, Breck-enridge, Mo. For history and price-list address as above. •

## MERINO SHEEP, Berkshire Hogs and 14 varieties of high-class Poultry, all of the best strains. HARRY MCCULLOUGH, Fayette, Mo POLAND CHINA and BERKSHIRE HOGS bred and shipped by H. H. Allen, Sedalia bred and shipped by H. H. Allen, Sedalia Mo. Also,pure bred Plymouth Rock Chickens.

LINN COUNTY POULTRY ASSOCIATION breeders of high class Plymouth Rock, Langshan, Partridge Cochin, Wrandott and Houdan fowls, B. B. R. Game and Bronze Turkeys, Eggs and Chicks in season. Prices ow; stock pure. Correspondence solicited. Chester White Pigs for sale. Ed. H. Nortoni, see'y, Linneus, Mo.

HOGS, Holstein Cattle, Bronze Turkeys and L. Brahma Chickens. J. P. Vissering Melville, Madison Co., Ili. Artichokes for sale

HOLSTEIN DAIRY FARM.—Over 100 Hol-full-bloods and grades, for sale, singly or by carloud. Bed rock prices. Write for cata-logue. Amos Edmonds, Disco, Hancock Co.Ill. DUROC JERSEY RED SWINE and Spanish Merino Sheep, bred and for sale by J. M. Merino Sheep, bred and for sale by zelle, Breckenridge,Caldwell Co.,Mis as in car-load lots. Prices low.

J. D. WASHINGTON, West Plains, Missouri D. breeder and importer of Essex and Duroc or Jersey Red Hogs, and Plymouth Rock Chickens. Circulars free. J. BAKER SAPP, Columbia, Mo., breeds J. large English Berkshire Swine, Merino Sheep. Choice Plymouth Rock Fowls and Pekin Ducks. Catalogue free.

DOLAND China SWINE, pure breed. Libera I reductions to first purchasers in each county. Photographs of breeds sent free upon application. Address us before purchasing elsewhere. H. H. WALLS & CO., Bedford, Lawrence co. Ind.

POLAND-CHINA HOGS and Pigs and PLYM OUTH ROCK Poultry of pure breed and fine quality. Fair prices and prompt atten-tion to customers. H. C. MINTER, Keytesville, Chariton Co., Mo.

POR BERKSHIRE PIGS of the best approved English and American bred families Windsor Castle, Cirencester Sallie, Manches ter Lass, Stewart's Cantilena, and Baily's Exquisite. Or, for Light Brahma Fowls, of high quality, address SFRINGER BROS., at "HAW HILL," Springfield, Ill.

## St. Louis County Breeders.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS. H. W. Tonkins, Fenton, St. Louis County, Mo., breeder of improved Chester White pigs. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Ship from St. Louis.

T. C. CAMPBELL, Breeder of Holstein Cattle Manchester, St. Louis Co., Mo. Railroad station Barrett's, Mo. Pac. Ry. Inspection of stock invited

M RS. T. H. B. WOODY, Baldwin, St. Louis Co. Mo., Breeder of choice Plymouth Rock fowls. Eggs, \$2 for thirteen, \$3 for twenty-six Chicks for sale after Sept. 1, 1884.



Thoroughbred Plymouth Rock LightBrahmas, Buff, White and Par-tridge Cochin's eggs, 820 per 13. Special.—Pure Essex Plymouth Rocks mated by Felch or Hawking Strain mated by himself. 55 per 16 eggs. A. J. MANNY, 819 S. Third St., 81. Louis, Mo.

Jersey Cattle - Shetland Ponies - All THOS. T. TURNER, 706 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

R. R. Foster, Registered Jersey Cattle Missouri. YORKSHIRE SWINE.

## St. Clair County, Ills., Breeders.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE, Shropshire Sheep bred and imported by JOS. E. MILLER, Bellville, Ill.

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP, Berkshire Pigs and High Grade Shorthorns. J. M. SCOTT, Breeder, Belleville, Ills, JERSEY CATTLE, Southdown Sheep an Plymouth Rock Fowls. JOSEPH P. SMITH Breeder, Freeburg, Ills.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE, Percheron Horses and Berkshire Pigs. WM. J. MILLER Breeder, Belleville, Ills

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Has the following STALLIONS for public service during the season of 1884 viz.

SPRAGUE PILOT, 2458, Dark brown horse, 15½ hands high, fooled 1873, sired by Governor Sprague (five-year old 1873, sired by Governor Sprague (five-year old record 2:23½, son of Rhode Island, record 2:23½), dam Lady Temple, by Pilot Temple, (record 2:24½, son of Pilot Ir, sire of the dams of Maud S. 2:10½, and Jay Eye See, 2:10½,) by Old Pacing Pilot; 2d dam Glencoe Belle, by Ole Bull (son of old Pacing Pilot); 3d dam Glencona, by imp. Glencoe (thoroughbred). Limited to 10 mares, at \$50 the season.

## Wolfort's Hambletonian.

Chestnut horse, 15½ hands high, foaled 1873, sired by Hartford Hambletonian (son of Hetzel's Hambletonian, own brother to Volunteer and Sentinel), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Goshen Maid, record 2:31¾, by American Star. Wolfort's Hambletonian stall brother in blood to Dictator, Sire of Jay Eye See, 2:10¾, Aberdeen, sire of Hattle Woodward, 2:15¾; Masterlode, sire of Edward, 2:19¾ Gold, sire of Adele Gould, 2:19; Walkill Chief, sire of Dick Swiveller and Great Eastern both 2:18, and other well-known Hambletonian-Star stallions. This is the first season in the stud. Limited to 50 mares, at \$50 the season.

GRACHO, bay colt, 15½ hands, foaled 1883, sired by Flaco (son of Trojan, by Brignoli, record 2:27½, by Mambrino Chief, dam by adambrino Chief, 2d dam by Bay is senger 3d dam by imp. Tranby, Limited are sat \$15 for the season.

Mares will be shipped from St Artesian Stock Farm at \$5 per h. Some highly-bred colts for sale.

### -THE-STANDARD BRED TROTTING STALLION MONITOR.

Manufactured by

at the stables of the Colman Nursery Co., or we Street Boad, five miles from the St. Lon louse. TERMS: \$25 the season, in advance tot proving in foal may be returned free ne Maries not proving in non may be returned are new year.

Monitor is not only a horse of great power, havin, abundant bone and muscle, but his temper and disposition are so perfect that my child can use this position are so perfect that the won as the fretting. He is so level-headed that he won at the St. Louis Fair Ground Matinees last Summer, sire aces without showing the least excitement. He won as a three-year-old, a two thousand dolla match race, sixty days after the first harness wa put on him, over Col. C. L. Hunt's Cash Boy. H is a natural trotter and never makes a mistake.

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STALLIONS IN USE.

EXILE 1143, got by August Belmont 386 (stre of Don Cossack, 2:28), dam by Mambrino Patchen 58 (sire of London, 2:20). Service fee \$25 to insure.

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The BROOD MARES are by the following sires:

The BROOD MARES are by the following sires:

Albion, Woodford Mambrino (2:21 1-2), Alexander's Norman, Woodford Mambrino (2:21 1-2), Alexander's Norman, Woodford Abdallah. Kentucky Rocket, Ben Patchen, Blood Chief, and Clark Chief, Jr.

Young Stock, Matched Pairs, and good Driving Horses for sale at all times.

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If you wish Jerseys of Individual merit and glit edge breeding, attend this sale. For catellic and the station of the Help of the H

## ELMWOOD JERSEY HERD.

BUTTER THE STANDARD.

The animals comprising the foundation of the Elmwood Herd of Jerseys were selected many years ago solely for their butter qualities. the Elimwood Herd of Jerseys were selected many years ago solely for their butter qualities.

The long list of tested cows, with their grand butter records, that now compl. set the Elimwood Herd or have been sold therefrom, is conclusive proof that no mistake was made in buying the best obtainable females and breeding them to the best of buils. An examination of the pedigrees and the large butter seconds of the animals will convince parties familiar with the most noted butter strains that the buils and cown in the strains that the buils and cown in the strains that the strains of the proof. An inspection will, we are confident, prove them as attractive in appearance as their unmistakable indications of quality would warrant.

Royalist III, 4500 stands at the head of the Elmwood Herd, and when the unsurpassed prize record of his ancestors for generations, and the average weekly butter record of his dam, imported Nelly 656, and his sire's dam, Regina 32, I. H. B., are considered, Royalist III, 4500 is the peer of any Jersey bull. For further particulars address

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Holstein Cattle, J. A. VANCE, Troy, Ills., breeder of Holstein Cat-

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We have 1,000 Splendid Merino Rams for sale and we propose to sell them at prices suited to the times, at prices, indeed, corresponding with the prices of wool. Come and see them, and if that is not possible, write. G. B. BOTHWELL & DUNTON BROS,

Shepherd Dogs. A lot of pure Collie Pups, whelped April 13, 1881; Black and Tan, sire "Glenn," by Imp. "Woodlark," out of Imp. "Ettle," dam Princess' Fanny, by Imp. Bruce, Pure. \$10 for females, \$12 for dogs. GEO. P. STRONG, St. Louis, Mo.

STEWART'S HEALING POWDER
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### 240 Jersey Cattle, Consigned by Prominent Breeders to PETER C. KELLOGG & CO. For Positive Auction Sale

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, JUNE 17, 18, & 19, 1884, Commencing each day at 10 o'clock, at the Commencing each day at 10 o'clock, at the AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE, (LIMITED.)

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Among the consignors are Mr. T. A. Havemeyer(entire Mountainside herd), Mahwah, N.
J.; Mr. Valencey E. Fuller, Hamilton, Canada;
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Bloomfield, N. J.; Mr. John I. Holly, Plainfield,
N. J.; Mr. Geo. R. Sheldon, Morrisville, N. J.;
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There are Cows, Heifers and Bulls, by Stoke

side Farm, Orange, N. J.; and other owners of valuable herds.

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The lateness of the season, the large number offered, the financial situation and the high quality and breeding of the offerings indicate that this sale will prove the most available opthat this sale will prove the most available op

PETER C. KELLOGG & CO., 107 John St., New York.

## THE BREEDERS'

# Jersey Sale

## Wednesday, June 25,

Commencing precisely at 10 o'clock, sharp, at the stables of Roach & Johnson, on Broadway, opposite the Louisville & Nashville depot. Over one hundred head will be sold, emanating from the great butter and milk producing families of America—from the best herds of representative men, who have pledged a fair representation of their respective herds to the sale. This select offering will be from the herds of JAS. B. WILDER Louisville.

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If you wish Largery of Individual month

Of Jersey and Other Cattle. National Horse Exchange,

MESSRS. BRUCE & EASTON beg to announce that their first great Combination Sale of Jersey and other Cattle will commence on the above premises Tuesday, ist July.

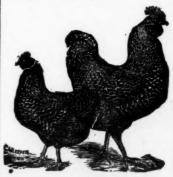
The sale will begin with Jersey Cattle, but will be continued from day to day provided a sufficient number of entries of Short-Horns, Herefords, Holsteins or other fine bred Cattle are received.

All persons desirous of making entries for these sales are requested to do so without delay, that the Catalogues may be got out as soon as possible. Entries will not be received later than the 20th June.

For further particulars and form of contact, etc., apply to Messrs. Bruce & Easton, 4 to the Cattle are the same particulars and corn of Contact, etc., apply to Messrs. Bruce & Easton, 4 to the contact of the 157 & 159 S. Canal St., Chicago

JOHN P. BOND, V. S. Manager.

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## Eggs for Hatching.

Eggs from the best strains of PLYMOUTH ROCK FOWLS, packed with care, so as to be safely shipped to all parts of the country. Price, \$2.00 for 13. Plymouth Rock fowls for sale, Address COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD ST. LOUIS MO.

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## STUBBS' EVAPORATORS

Taylor Allen, Honey Grove, Texas, says: "Stubbs' Evaporator gives entire satisfaction. The perfect ease of skimming, saving of wood, dampers to regulate the heat in any part of the evaporator and excellent sirup made are admirable qualities which should recomment the Stubbs."

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B. Carson, Enterprise, Ill., writes: "The Star Mill No. 2 and Stubba Evaporator No. 6 is the best outfit for making sirup I ever saw or used, considering cheapness and durability." Every evaporator gives perfect satisfaction. Don't fail to investigate its merits before buying.

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AS PRODUCED AND BRED BY C. MOORE & SONS, CANTON, IL ARE BEST HOG IN THE WORLD.

ARE BEST HOG IN THE WORLD.

We are raising over 800 pigs for this season's trade. Progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and pork packers premiums than can be shown by any other man on any breed. Stock all healthy and doing well. Have made a specialty of his breed for 37 years. Those desiring the thorough bred Foland-Chinnas should send to head-quarters. Our breeders are registered in the American Poland-China Record. Photographs of 34 breeders, free. Swine Journal 26 cents. One and two cent stamps taken. Our sules extend to every State and Territory and a und Germany. Season raised, also to Chandia under the control of the state of the program of the







Have been in general use among the farmers at the East for many years and prove to befa saving of modey to those who use them, in protecting the crop from damage by sudden rains and avoiding the extra labor expended in re-drying the hay or grain. The cost is light and the labor of applying them should not be considered when you place the crop in safety

## **Covers for Stacks**

Should be used by all who make a practice of stacking Hay, Grain or Straw. When the Stack is unfinished cover it at night or during any delay in bringing it up to a finished top. Send for circulars and samples of goods.

GEO. B. CARPENTER & CO., Successors to GILBERT HUBBARD & Co., Dealers in COTTON DUCK. and everything made or finished with it

## When writing mention this paper The Laclede Hotel,

CHICAGO, ILL.

St. Louis, Mo. now in complete order, refurnished, redec orated [and reappointed. New sewering and plumbing, with every sanitary Improvement.

300 ROOMS FOR GUESTS, Single or en-suite, with or without Bath FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

GRISWOLD & SPERRY, TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES!



## Che Bome Gircle.

### WALNUT, HOG, RANCH. A BURLESQUE BY JUVENIS.

The Ranch, it stunted, The Hog, he grunted, Him Walnut hunted. Decided grand burlesque, The actors, so grotesque. But still, impleasure's mask, They sure may gaily bask. II.

The Walnut was green, The Ranca in its sheen, The Hog eat a bean. Hog, me Walnut's branch, ruck him on the haunch (a) Walnut's branch The Hog in anguish squealed, The Hog, his hide was pealed.

The Ranch near black ham, The light, it never saw, Heard raven's dull caw.
The Ranch, with wisdom's dearth,
So near the darkest earth, A dreary gloom possessed, Devoid of cheer, or rest.

The Hog in hunger, 'Twas sure no wonder, The crib from under; The Hog, the Walnutsripe, He eat like sweetest tripe; His bill, he left to snipe, Ne'er used it for a pipe.

The Ranch now failing,
The wind prevailing,
The Walnut quailing,
The wind shook Walnut's house, It had no rat nor mouse. The bread, it was no where, But much there was of air. VI.

The slough, it fronted. The master hungry came, The Hog, so very tame.
The Hog gave up the ghost,
So lean, too thin for roast.

Walnut is represented as a tree, or a person. This adds to the beauty of the Burlesque. I do not know whether Walnut over owned a hog, or a ranch; but for aught that concerns the Burlesque, it is a matter of

In burlesque, a freedom of thought is tolerated, that would be out of place in any other species of composition. The passage, from the shorter to the longer lines, is very pleasing to the poetic ear. There is a difference of ly one syllable. (a) See Hudibras.

Twentieth Annual Session of the Press Association, held at eld, Mo., May 20th and 21st, is eld, Mo., May 20th and 21st, is the pleasant memories of the past. neft accruing from these yearly longs and greetings, to journalism, is conger questioned; the advantage to e public at large is acknowledged, and e city chosen for the assemblings feels mored in entertaining the Knights of e Ouill.

session are of little interest to those present, we will simply say that the ge audiences were highly entertained ne very fine speeches, readings, essays, toasts and responses. to a misunderstanding between essays, toasts and responses. to a misunderstanding between one and the overworked Execuents connected with the arrivrighted themselves to the sat-on of all. About five hundred

Well, friends, seeing that the last RURAL contained no lady correspondent, I believe I will "chip in," for it looks too much like Batchelor's Hall. Where are all the ladies? Not that I am so particularly anxious about their welfare, but I like to read some of their articles, especially Fanny Frost. Bessie, and were present.
ag the most pleasing features of
sion was the fine Annual Address
L. J. Ed. Jones, of the Plattsburg unanimously pro ed the best in the history of the

street parade by the Light Guards, fre companies, and the Knights of as, accompanied by two very fine of music, was witnessed and apsimply immense." If he will just consent we will hire a hall here and have him give us a series of readings. But laying all joking aside, Allbee has struck the key-note of a teacher's success. The d by at least 3,000 spectators.

the close of the second day's enterment, we were indulged in a drive it the city, visiting the Old Forts and r historical points, for which pleas-we were personally indebted to Mr. etted that the lateness of the hour prevented our seeing the National Ceme-

500, and was enjoyed by a host of of others. Some may ask wherein lies nor 500, and was enjoyed by a nost of others. Some may ask wherein ness hungry people. There were various the teacher's happiness. I answer in toasts, responses and speeches, among which our own Colonel was accredited with having made the finest of the evening. He was highly complimented by

ang. He was highly complimented by all.

The reception and ball followed, at the Mansfield Opera House, where many a kindly greeting was exchanged, and many a farewell spoken, as the guests departed—many of them to take the early morning train for the Florida trip; others, homeward bound, and a large crowd, under the efficient management of Capt. J. H. Turner, of Carrollton, boarded the 6:40 train for the Wild Hills.

We bade adieu to the "Queen City" of the Southwest, filled with pleasant memories and gratitude to those who had so liberally entertained us while in their ment, it is argued, must be resorted to as means for conquering some pupils. but the structors when seeing them mount to the the structors when seeing them mount to the structors when seeing them mount to the the government clerks and other officials less and to teachers more, for the is government clerks and other officials less and to teachers more, for the tegotructors, not of the egotructors, not of the egotructors, or the egotructors, not of the egotructors, and to teachers more, for the egotructors, not of the egotructors, not of the egotructors, and to teachers more,

so liberally entertained us while in their midst.

Springfield, a monetary and commercial center, some fifty years old, has a population of fully 18,000 souls. Rall-roads diverge in six directions, and its trade territory comprises a radius of 150 miles. The city is 240 miles from St. Louis, 200 from Kansas City, and has no rival of any pretensions within that distance. The surrounding country is beautiful rolling prairie, well watered, and timbered, and with good supply of soal. The soil is deep, rich, black soil, slephtly sandy, and exceedingly fertile. The delightful climate is one of its great attractions. As a fruit, grain, or stock country, it is unrivalled. Until within a few years past, this fountain of untold wealth—the rough, hilly region, was looked upon coldly; but the time is at hand when it is to become the source of great tribute to the business of the country. It presents superior inducements to stock raisers and horticulturists. And was hored and they are the truth as the stock raisers and horticulturists. And was horticulturists. And when it is to become the source of great tribute to the business of the country. It presents superior inducements to starts out to battle life, he may be enstance and vone position in your sentence. In the contains several blunders? Now ment, it is argued, must be resorted to as means for conquering some pupils, but that the result was always found a method that, to me, is far better.

Smithers, to stop tale bearing out of the school limits, you will have to educate the parents not to listen to all the south that to all the south that of the school limits, you will have to educate the parents not to listen to all the others to all the folks say, as it only makes them to all the others to all the school limits, you will have to educate the parents not to listen to all the other to all the folks say, as it only makes them to all the others. Smithers, to stop tale the parents not to listen to all the other to all the others to all the surfact the school limits, you w

—the dead heroes of two armies. Here, many a "brave boy" laid down his life office, or if so, served as material for fire; for the cause he loved, under the true in either case I could not reproduce the flag or the false—heroes, every one of article, for it strikes too near home. My m, even unto death. sentiments are, "Go bury thy sorrow, he educational advantages of the the world hath its share." To write on

There are many flourishing civic

place. There are many flourishing civic societies; many of them own elegant halls. There are sixteen houses of worship, aggregating in value \$215,000. Several more are in process of erection. The citizens are proud of the fact that it requires but a police force of five members, besides the Marshal, to preserve the peace. The manufacturing interests are good. There are 25 manufacturing

bers, besides [the Marshal, to preserve the peace. The manufacturing interests are good. There are 25 manufacturing concerns, some of which employ hands as follows: Cotton mills, 75; wooden mills, 35; 2 foundries, 45; 'Frisco machine shops, 600; wagon factory (soon to be in running order), 200; will turn out 75 wagons per week; six flouring mills, with a capacity of 1,500 barrels per day. There are 12 wholesale jobbing houses in various lines, as it is a distributing point for a large territory. There are five banks; four daily, and seven weekly newspapers; 2 opera

seven weekly newspapers; 2 opera houses. The residence streets are very fine, with some models of architectural beauty as homes; the business streets are thronged from morning till night with business and enterprise. Springfield seems indeed to be a city of homes. Only an imaginary line divides the supposed

an imaginary line divides the supposed two cities. The street car lines—which,

however, refused to honor the editorial

however, retused to notor the editorial badge—connect the old and the new towns, with the various business centres and depots. Waterworks have been established at a cost of over \$140,000. The exporting interests of the country, through the city, is enormous. I would like the recommendation of the country of the country of the city is enormous.

through the city, is enormous. I would like to say something of the pioneer railroad of that beautiful section—the "Frisco Line," but, after telling you of the immense energy which overcame almost insurmountable obstacles, and

threw open to the world of home-seekers this second Eden, I can only point you to the Line itself, and ask you to allow

yourself a holiday, and enjoy personally the attractions of this route. You will be well repaid for the time and expense, as the whole line lies through scenery

most picturesque, abounding in the

could wish, and whose officers and em-

beautiful, and as romantic as heart

Truly, Missouri is a land of poets

especially Fanny Frost, Bessie, and Schoolma'am.

I think Allbee's lecture on Phrenology

The educational advantages of the city are unrivalled. Greene county supports, outside of the city proper, 113 schools. The city public schools have an attendance of 2,000 pupils, with 23 teachers. Drury College, with it 30 acres of attractive grounds, its elegant buildings, costing over \$90,000, has a faculty of 13 teachers, a yearly attendance of over 300 pupils; its library consists of 15,000 volumes, and 17,000 pan-phlets. Both sexes enjoy its advantages. The Southwest Business College, one year old, under the able tuition of Prof. J. A. Cobbon, has an attendance of 50 pupils, and is doing a good work. The Public School property is valued at \$60,000. The social and religious interests are one of the fine features of the place. There are many flourishing civic societies, many of them own objects.

Walnut, I wrote on the subject you

nonth, enjoying the delicious fragrance of coal smoke on the rail roads, appropriating all the cinders my eyes could chamber, and writing obituaries for a few very sinister hotel cooks, whose deaths I hope to announce soon. These with a stick of wood on my shoulder to a few of the numerous things with are a few of the numerous things with

are a rew of the numerous things with which I have occupied myself.

My candid opinion is that the one feasible way of avoiding the ubiquitous coal smoke in traveling is to have one's self put into an air tight box and sent with the property of the contraction. either by freight or express. (As the safety or promptness of delivery of the box and contents is of no special importance, it is a little more economical to be sent by freight.) Sometimes when my imagination becomes unruly, I try to think of the precise caners of the first man who tance, it is a little more economical to be sent by freight.) Sometimes when my imagination becomes unruly, I try to think of the precise capers of the first man who accumulated an innocent cinder in his eye. Nothing forbids the supposition that he

could wish, and whose omicers and em-ployees spare no pains or expense to render the trip as free from [danger as it is full of delight. To the kind friends who opened their homes to us while in the "Beautiful Southwest City," we ex-

tend grateful thanks and hearty good wishes. Our lot fell in pleasant places, in the home of Prof. J. A. Cobbon, whose excellent wife allowed us to carry away some beautiful verses written by herself, with which we hope to entertain our "Home Circle" at some future In my next, I will tell you of our rare happiness in joining the editorial party who visited our beautiful wonderland—Eureka Springs, Arkansas.

I grieve that other members of the Circle have to suffer so much on my account. Mr. Watson's affection for verses the first degree. This gentle lady-like count. Mr. Watson's anection for verses is equalled only by his singular attachment for his priestly title, which he can no more drop when he addresses the Rural than he can write sensible verses. He tells me in his "superior" way that I am folded so dark and drear. The lawyer not a poet, to which I have the pleasure of replying that I have never attempted to win the distinction. A few rhwas sense of nitros we hear she was the vice of replying that I have ever attempted to win the distinction. A few rhymes like those contributed to the Circle by myself cannot be construed as attempts at poesy.

the city, visiting the Old Forts and historical points, for which pleas—we were personally indebted to Mr. Hibbler, real estate agent. We red that the lateness of the hour pred our seeing the National Cemewherein lie at rest the "Boys in," and those who wore the "Gray." and those who wore the "Gray. That is meaning the band was enjoyed by a host of others. Some mask life worth living for, one must design the City Hall was set of others. Some mask was access. The teacher is the parent to the child. A poest. The teacher is the parent to the child. I am accused of an error in grammar. Dear Watson, I admit that I sometimes at poesy.

The drunkard may refo and steal no more; be adly befundled to find a real mistake; who was a make life worth living for, one must development, but also to the moral. To make life worth living for, one must development, but also to the moral. To make life worth living for, one must development, but also to the moral. To make life worth living for, one must development to the child. A poesy.

The drunkard may refo and steal no more; be ally befundled to find a real mistake is falsely so termed, sir, and my judgment for it you can't find a single Circular to sinful ones that God in the city. The drunkard may refo and steal no more; be all the city. The drunkard may refo and steal no more; be ally befundled to find a real mistake is falsely so termed, sir, and my judgment for it you can't find a single Circular to sinful ones that God in the correction of the city. The drunkard may refo and steal no more; be ally befundled to find a real mistake is falsely so termed, sir, and my judgment for it you can't find a single Circular to sinful ones that God in the city.

prose, is this:
"Confused man! I judge ere long that

"Confused man: I judge ere long that you will try to convince us that laughter's but a sigh, or failing in that, attempt something more difficult by urgging that your wit provoked a grin."

Now, here is the way I wrote it:

"Confused man! I judge ere long you'll try Convincing us that laughter's but a sigh! Or, failing that a harder task begin

By urging that your wit provoked a grin!" By urging that your wit provoked a grin!"

I do not mean to say that this is a fine quality of verse, but I will vouch for its grammar a while longer. My pedantic friend, do you not know that the very foot note in which you make your stricture contains several blunders? Now notice: b "The tenth line represents me as convincing that laughter is a sigh, and taken with a portion of the preceding line, it supposes that my trial has produced conviction, the beginning of the 11th line denies this, 'or, tailing that."

First, your (b) sentence should have

want air, and spoil like bales unopened ceaseless music of the waves as the I hope I shall not be given the name office, or if so, served as material for fire; in either case I could not reproduce the article, for it strikes too near home. My sentiments are, "Go bury thy sorrow, the world hath its share." To write on such subjects, one's own sorrow will creep in, in spite of all, and that makes it too sermon like.

Tom.

We have to assure brother Tom that his manuscript never came to hand, and therefore served not for fire, at least in the service of "Bread and Butter." Walnut is one of the ablest writers of the Home Circle, and has repeatedly shown it by

Circle, and has repeatedly shown it by his self defense. Bon Ami cannot praised as a Home Circle writer. He praised as a Home Circle writer. He would do very well in a debating club, but in the Home Circle all must be unity. His criticisms in all cases are severe, but have little effect. He has indeed, but a few friends, and is an en-

Autumn sun lingering lovingly on the graves of the loved and lost, I can only exclaim:
"Now that life's fitful, feverish dream is o'er,
They sleep well."
So we will leave them with the flowers

ourists. It is a quiet, peaceful place. Like the former owner, he came here

RED RASH.

SCALP DISEASE,

SKIN HUMORS.

CAIN

Health and Happiness.

How ? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered?

Are your nerves weak?

Have you Malaria?

Are you Rheumatism racked?

Ladies, are you suffering? idney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles ral years standing. Many friends use and pra Mrs. H. Lamoreaux, lale La Motte,

If you would Banish Diseas and gain Health, Take

KIDNEY-WORK

THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

Are you Bilious? rt has done me more good than as I have ever taken." Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Orego

emy to himself.

For fear the door strings have been replaced it may be unsafe to venture further.

attract attention.

If this fails I will not be discouraged.

calls and short stays.

New Florence, Mo.

Like the former owner, he came here when only an infant, his father left him quite a fortune, much of it was spent in his career as an author, he visited Europe and had no end of trouble in accomplishing his life's work. It pains one to find careless strangers in his home, paying for the privileges of staying there, caring nothing for the grand spirit who loved these scenes, both hills and valleys, lake and river. To his writing I am indebted for many of the facts I have tried to give you. I am not The Home of Fennimore Cooper. Cooperstown! shouted the brakesman writing I am indebted for many of the facts I have tried to give you. I am not half through yet. My letter is of unpardonable length now; so for this time, dear friends of old, good night. Many, many thanks for the kind welcome; you cannot know how much it was appreciated. ELLA CARPENTER. Milford, N. Y. accumulated an innocent cinder in his eye.
Nothing forbids the supposition that he was a big fat man with a red face and a circus ring on top his head, and that he was just going to see some of his wife's people. He probably poked his head out the window to see if he could get a glimpse of the next station, when the playful cinder registered on a sensitive part of his bewildered optic and engaged lodging for a day or so.

It is quite natural to draw one's head inside the car and order every window in the institution closed in short metre, after one gets a good lively cinder in one's eye. The first martyr probably did this. the institution closed in short metre, after one gets a good lively cinder in one's eye. The first martyr probably did this. Apt adjectives and brimstone interjections fairly stiffled the atmosphere in the car, no'doubt, till a sensitive little man on the opposite seat felt as though his burnsides were scorching, while still another gentleman (possibly a poet.) deliberately pulled off his coat. There is no telling, gentle perusers, what a man with a cinder skating around in one of his eyes can't say, and he will invariably fare better when no deacon or fellow deacon, of his church is present. It's a fact. I was over in Kansas, the other day. At the depot in a prominent town I was I was over in Kansas, the other day. At the depot in a prominent town I was busily engaged in waiting for a delinquent train when I saw a boy of eight or nine summers, on the platform, having a piece of note paper pinned to his breast and a ticket to his hat. My first impulse was to rush up to the lad and give him a nickel, which I carried out successful without a right. The second one gives with the exception of giving him the nickel.

The youth was not deaf or dumb, as I hands and hoved head, the picture of with the exception of giving him the little one poison when laboring under insanity. She sits now with folded hands and bowed head, the picture of teared, at first, and he assured me that his name wasn't Walnut, or even Frank. But I put on my glasses and read the paper, which I found was simply directions to the conductor to see that the lad succeeded in reaching Lancaster, Arkansas, where his grandpa resided. Had he been a really good-looking boy I should have asked him if he had an aunt by the name of Daisy Dell's.

Mr. Watson swoops down upon the Circle (May 29) with a poem addressed to me.

I grieve that other members of the Circle have to suffer so much on my account. W. Watson's smuch of the circle favor in the count of the count

Suffering from Diabetes? Have you Liver Complaint?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Diseases I prayed to die."
Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Nat. Guard, N. Y Is your Back lame and aching? Have you Kidney Disease?

"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidney at the ryean of unsuccessful doctoring. Its wort to a box."—Sam! Hodges, Williamstown, West Va Are you Constipated?

Kidney-Wort has done better than any emedy I have ever used in my practice." Dr. R. K. Clark, South He The drunkard may reform; the thief go and steal no more; but the woman who sins, "God pity her!"No one will take her by the hand and lead her into a bet-Are you tormented with Piles? "Kidney-Wort permanently cured me of bleedin less Dr. W. C. Kline recommended it to me." Geo. H. Horst, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, P.

ter way. We pass on with a prayer for the poor will remember them. Our attendant calls out, there is the spot where Buel was executed for the darkest crime on record. But we have seen and heard ou will try to convince us that laugher's but a sigh, or failing in that, atare glad to stand in the pure sweet sunshine again. We look round the grassy yard and almost conclude the place must be here where Leather Stocking was put in the stocks for shooting the deer. One never reads that incomparable story, so full of simplicity and touching pathos, without tears. But the stocks, like all the things of that far-away time, have passed away.

Let us go down the sloping shady streets, past the homes of some of the streets, past the nomes of some of the boatmen, where a fountain is playing and chairs are arranged under the trees for those who wish to rest. Otsego is composed of two words; Ot, which means a place of meeting; sego, a form of salutation common among the Indians who once assembled on these banks to make their treaties and hold their myste-The best evidence in the world of the purity and excellence of Blackwell's Bull burham Smoking Tobscoo is found in the fact that the fame of this tobscoo increases from year to year. This could not be the case if it were merely "gotten up to sell," or had any dubious or dangerous inpredients in it. Among millions of users of all nationalities, surely some one would find out if it were impure, injurious or unpatable. For 18 years this tobscoo has been acknowledged to be the best in the soriet, and every year the Bull Durham miles. The city is 240 miles from 180 times and the parmits, you will have no educate the parmits of the parmits of the parmits of the parmits of the parmits, you will not not seed to easy the parmits of the porid, and every year the rows more popular, the it wider, and smol more enthusiastic over delicious Ask your dealer Get the genuine— mark of the Bull. ere is no mischief done whe Blackwell's Bull Durham Tobacco is used.

ALYON & HEALY,

BAND CATALOGUE

wash the shore with a soft cadence that seems to me the hollest thing of all that hallowed spot. What histories we might read here, grander than ever yet was penned by mortal hand! The motives, the actions, the thoughts and feelings hopes and fears, loves and hates, passions unrestrained or purified, as it were by fire, of the simplest one who lies here in God's acre to-day, or walks through life's pathway. None but the Omnipotent can trace the storms and sunshine in undurg records. As I wander in undying records. As I wande through this quiet, shaded place, with the

700 Illustrations. So we will leave them with the howers and birds, and when the last act in the drama of life is over for me, Oh kind friend, lay me to rest close to the murnuring waves under the flower-bestrewn banks of the Otsego. One place more, dear reader, and I will say good-night. The home of Cooper is a large, rambling house, refitted and used as a hotel for fourists. It is a quiet peaceful place.



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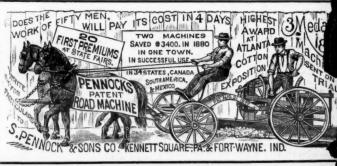
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Write for pamphilet and question list, and learn how to be cured at home. Inclose s
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taken States try, a passe or sa State never passe hoped good havin the ri in our the re uphel Son

## Che Dairy.

### Officers Mississippi Valley Dairy and Cream ery Association. -Norman J. Colman, St. Louis

Vice President-Jos. W. Drury, Waterloo, Ill. Second Vice President-Joseph E. Miller, Belleville, Ills

Treasurer-Wm. N. Tivy, 424 North Second

Secretary-Joseph W. Sheppard, 600 Olive street St. Louis.

The Table Rock, Mo., creamery commenced business on the 19th of May with wagons on two routes only, the result for the first day's churning being 146 lbs. of butter. Other teams were started out later in the week with good prospects of securing enough cream to make 300 lbs. a day. The creamery was erected by J. I Smith of Brownsyille Mo. a day. The creamery was J. Smith, of Brownsville, Mo.

As per advertisement in another column As per advertisement in another column Capt. P. C. Kidd will make a sale of over one hundred head of Jersey cattle at Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday, June 25th. The sale will include contributions from a number of Kentucky importers and breeders among which will doubtless be found very many desirable animals. See the advertisement and send for catalogue to Capt. P. C. Kidd, Lexington. logue to Capt. P. C. Kidd, Lexington,

A. Bourquin, of Nokomis, Ills., made us a call on Monday last. He is a breeder of Swiss cattle, has a small herd now of seven head. He brought with him a copy of the Swiss Record published by the Brown Swiss Breeders' Association, being volume 1, edited by C. B. Metcalf, of Worcester, Mass.

It contains the constitution of the association, the names of its members

sociation, the names of its members (twenty-two in number), directions for making entries, the names and pedigrees of 77 bulls and 111 cows, a brief history of Swiss cattle and of the herds in this country up to the date of issuing the record 1881.

The demand for dairy literature felt at this office evidences the growth of a healthy appreciation on the part of our readers of this important matter. It is very evident to us that a large number of the farmers of Missouri are thinking arms seriously on that subject and that

the farmers of Missouri are thinking very seriously on that subject, and that many of them will gladly aid in the formation of dairy and creamery associations, then convert their farms into pasture, procure them good milking stock and make more money with far less labor. The publication of the proceedings of the Mississippi Valley Dairy and Creamery Association held in this city January last, and its very general action is doing a good work in this It may yet be had by address-W. Sheppard, Secretary, 600 Olive St. Louis, and enclosing ten cents age stamps. All will find it a le work of reference.

age stamps. All wi

### Butter—No Danger of Over-Production. airy interest, as well as all others.

lairy interest, as well as all others, aps and downs, recently 'more of ter than the former apparently, tears ago butter was not near so ly used, simply because the s was not understood and ke poor, so that a little of it long way, the surplus being of the was stowed away in all kinds of s, whiskey and molasses barrels good service, until scarcity or brought a buyer. More intelligence gradually erept into the undertaking, until the production of a superior article not only increased the consumption largely, but advanced prices sharparticle not only increased the consumption largely, but advanced prices sharply on such fine makes while the poor only went lower and lower. This state of affairs continued to extend rapidly all through the best grass sections of the country, from the East westward. Though the production was doubling and trebling, all the good found ready sale at advanced prices. Not only in our own, but in foreign markets did it find favor, until the most satisfactory results ensued, and brighter prospects were promised.

Trouble and imposition, however, have overtaken the dairymen and checked the boom. Strange to say they seem to quietly submit to it. The introduction of "bogus utter" which, from all accounts, is othing more or less than a curse to ac community, and a positive loss to be country at large, the manufacturers of

Even those who take part in making the stuff, it seems, are seriously injured, as shown by sworn evidence, that their clothing, boots and flesh even, were deas shown by sworn evidence, that their clothing, boots and flesh even, were destroyed by materials used. Being composed mostly of raw oil, it must necessarily affect the consumer; then add the fact that any and all animal oils may be used, even taken from a sick or diseased nan or beast. Consumers don't want tat any price, if they know it. The dairy interest can, and should, combine all over the country to oppose it—consumers credit them with its good and all over the country to oppose it—consumers credit them with its good and bad effects. Oleomargarine has almost liriven our foreign butter trade away, which was once so extensive. Some claim it will reduce the price of butter for the poor, by competition—but, that is a grand mistake, for while it may do so for a time, the prospects of its immense increase, not only prevents numbers from engaging in dairying, that otherwise would, but has already actualwhich was once so extensive. Some claim it will reduce the price of butter for the poor, by competition—but, that is a grand mistake, for while it may do so for a time, the prospects of its immense increase, not only prevents numbers from engaging in dairying, that otherwise would, but has already actually consed hundreds upon hundreds to

give up the dairy, through fear of loss, it not being a very profitable undertaking anyway.
Some few years ago Missouri was looked to as a dairy State, a few creameries started, others would rapidly follow, but the future was too uncertain and

caused hundreds upon hundreds to

some even closed rather than risk it.

Now, however, poor old Missouri has taken a step in advance of the old dairy States, that ought to protect that industry, and to her credit be it said, has passed laws prohibiting its manufacture or sale within her limits. The great State of New York, better late than never, has just copied after us and passed a similar law; and it is to be hoped every other State will follow the good example. Chicago manufacturers having sent lardin here, some dealers took the risk of selling, cases have been made in our courts against them and heavy fines the result in every case, and the law fully unheld. even closed rather than risk it.

Some degree of confidence is the re-

sult and a large number of creameries have recently been put up through this State. Now, some cry over-production, and what shall we do with our surplus buttonic future?

butter in future?
Wait until you have such surplus, we think it will be some time before we have any such accumulations as in years past. Instead of the poor, soft, mixed, country butter, as it has heretofore been called, as made in a small way by each farmer, and coming, in all sorts of packages—the creameries will get the milk or cream, and manufacture instead of the above (that need to stick on the of the above (that used to stick on the market) a choice or nearly choice article of creamery, that will sell and go into consumption at once, and be used by people who have been afraid to use any butter lest they should get the bogus stoff

Had those adulterations not been inhad those adulterations not been introduced, we should have had before
now, a much better regulated market—
by the make being more evenly distributed through the year—by the adoption of winter dairying so repeatedly
advocated by the RURAL WORLD—but
who can blame the dairymen for avoiding its expense, while having to compete June ing its expense, while having to compete and inviting appearance, yet so poor and cheaply made.

### Jerseys and Their Handling.

Much has been said in regard to the almost fabulous returns made by Jersey cows, and the same is probably true of other breeds of mileh and butter stock. The following statement from H. A. Grant of Longview Stock Farm, Enfield, Connecticut, is illustrative of this point:
"For over a quarter of a century I have

Connecticut, is illustrative of this point:
"For over a quarter of a century I have
been a careful breeder of Jerseys, my
herd tracing directly to Messrs. I. A.
Tainter, D. Buck, and J. T. Norton's
importations. But I must say I fear that
many superb cows will be irreparably
injured by forcing to show records like
Princess 2d (27 lbs 10 oz) and Mary Ann
of St. Lamberts. of St. Lamberts.

of St. Lamberts.

In my herd of 60, I have bred for butter, quality and quantity solely, irrespective of color or black points (though I am not indifferent to fashion's claims), paying more attention to constitution, form assurables, and will produce the constitution, paying more attention to constitution, form, escutcheon, and milk-producing qualities. If color and black tongue and points are superadded, I am, of course, gratified, not that I value them intrinsically more, but purchasers I know do. My idea of a Jersey cow is one that will yield, on ordinary food—say good hay 10 lbs, cornmeal four quarts, wheat bran two quarts—from 12 to 14 bat funsalted. bs, cornmeal four quarts, wheat bran two quarts—from 12 to 14 lbs of unsalted witter per week, and keep it up for many years, allowing two or three months for lrying off and time to rest. I have many in my herd that have done this, and are doing it now, and some, more. I will give you two cases from my herd to

First, Enfield Rose 3355, born December 4, 1872, consequently in her thirteenth year, dropped her calf October 4, 1882. Two and one-half months after calving, second week in December, 1882, she made 16 lbs of unsalted butter. This, sne made to too or unsatted outcer. It is, you will say, is not a large yield compared with Princess 2d, which I cheerfully admit; but that is not the point I wish to establish—it is, which is the more profitable cow, and which will continue the other than the continue that the same than the same is the same than the same is the same is the same in the same is the same is the same in the same is the tinue to be so the longest time? To do this, there must be a comparison of the amount and price consumed by each

ow: Princess 2d's daily allowance:

Cost per day, Cost for seven days Enfield Rose's daily allowance: Hay, Corn fodder, steamed, Corn-meal, 5 qts, Wheat bran, 6 qts,

Cost per day, 29 273 Princess, 27 lbs. 10 oz., at 50c per lb., \$13.62, less \$11.48 for food, leaves a profit of \$2.34 for the cow.

favor, until the most satisfactory results ensued, and brighter prospects were promised.

To meet this, combined dairying rapidly followed, creameries sprung up as if by magic, and in their territery, at once stopped the make of the heretofore poor stuff, by collecting the milk or the cream and on the most approved plan manufacturing a first-class article instead. Who is capable of calculating the immense gain and advantage, the dairy and creamery interest has proved to the United States, to the railroads, to merchants, but more especially, was it aiding advantage, the dairy and advanting the farmer dairymen, who are in fact, a large majority in this country. It is therefore certain that what improves and enriches them, benefits the entire public with whom they spend their earnings almost to a dollar.

Trouble and imposition, however, have overtaken the dairymen and checked the horn. Strange to say they seem to care a surface and the contract of the cow.

Enfeld Rose, 16 lbs at 50c, \$8, less \$2.73 for food, leaves profit for cow. \$2.74 for the cow.

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Enfeld Rose, 16 lbs at 50c, \$8, less \$2.73 for food, leaves profit for cow. \$2.74 for the cow.

Enfeld Rose, 16 lbs at 50c, \$8, less site that is contagious. In this cont Jerseys will prove a great injury to the Jersey interest, rather than an advantage. Let us have the records of Jersey productions on ordinary amount and quality of food, and their value as butter agrees or a present production will represent the productions of the production of the produc cows over any other breed will remain unrivaled.

## Another Rich Holstein.

The Holstein cow Mink lays claim to being the best milk and butter cow yet heard from. Imported as a yearling and calving when two years old. She gave when three in ten days in August 532 1-2

## Warm Milk for Calves.

It is a general belief among farmers that milk for calves should be slightly warmed, at least to the temperature natural when taken from the cow. The natural when taken from the cow. The calves will drink it more freely at this warmth. When, however, the heating is done on the stove it is apt to be warmer than new milk. This is injurious. Milk that has been scalded is constipating, even when given cold. If the calf takes food much above the temperature of the stomach the directive organs will of the stomach the digestive organs will be weakened. Too warm food and drinks are fruitful causes of dyspepsia in men and women, and will be in farm animals if the latter are subjected to their influ-

—A creamery at Osceola would be worth hundreds of dollars to the farmers for miles around Osceola and be the means of causing them to invest in more live stock and of a better breed. By all means let us have a creamery at Osceola.

### Soiling Land. This subject is still claiming attention

and near cities where land is dear or on small farms that are nearly all suitable to plow, there are many points in its fa-vor. It seems to be the nearest approach to high farming of any system yet presented. It puts the manure back in the soil where the food came from, while under the present system cows run in pastures and are driven in at night, and most of the manure that is not dropped in the highway is put on the tillage land, and the pastures are grow-ing poorer. If New England plowing is ing poorer. soling, and the rough hillside pastures with sheep and colts. L. B. Arnold, in the American Cultivator, closes a thoughtful article with these remarks, which are peculiarly admired to Faster and the control of the colts. which are peculiarly adapted to Eastern farming: "Granting, however, that the cost of soiling and grazing are equal, soiling, even then, will reduce the cost of milk, because it produces so much more milk from the same outlay. By reason of better milk-producing food and a constant and full supply, independent reason of better milk-producing food and a constant and full supply, independent of the fluctuations in the weather, soiling, even though practiced the middle half of the season only, will produce 50 per cent more milk than grazing, the expense of keeping being the same. Grazing may do well enough in the West, where land can be had almost for the saking and transvers in the East during where land can be had almost for the asking, and it answers in the East during spring and fall, but Eastern dairymen cannot afford to graze during the parching season of midsummer. It is to uncertain in its character, and results in the like the parchine and the season of midsummer.

finally producing a minimum of milk at a maximum of cost." a maximum of cost."
Henry Stewart says: "It is the labor always that produces, and if the work of one man at \$1 per day will care for and feed thirty or fifty cows with cut green fodder in a barn, and these cattle will make manure enough to produce fodder to feed one head to the acre, then it is seasily seen that this small expense will strike a very favorable balance between the cost of feeding one cow upon an acre costing \$100 and one cow upon five acres costing the same. It is not the area of land cultivated that makes the profit but the weight of the wedge. area of land cultivated that makes the profit, but the weight of the produce from each acre. Many a farmer is poorer with 500 acres of land then another with 100. A farmer who keeps twenty cows on 100 acres is poorer than one who feeds as many on twenty acres, and he makes actually less yearly income than many a market gardener who cultivates five acres and employs five men to the acre.

-Prof. Law and Dr. Salmon officially report that the cattle disease in Kansas was produced by feeding hay and corn-stalks which contained ergot.

-A lot of butterine was sold at auction one day last week in New York city, at prices ranging from six to thirteen cents a pound. The names of the purchasers a pound. The nan were kept a secret.

—A large udder is commonly regarded as a sign of a good milker, but excessive size indicates a deposit of flesh which is of no advantage, but rather a burden for the overweighed animal to carry. If the milk veins are well developed the cow will be a good milker, and the udder will be as large as is of any advantage.

—Several cases of death of young calves by scouring have come under my notice. Some of them have been almost epidemic. The most successful remedy or preventive has been to allow the calf to have no milk from its dam at all; but to feed it from birth with milk from a cow that had been in milk for some time, One farmer who had lost every calf in succession for some time lost no more after adopting this plan.

-Dr. Salmon of the Department of Agriculture is of the opinion that abortion in cows is due to two classes of causes. 1. It may be caused by improper food, by mechanical mishaps, by stonding in a wrong position in the caused standing in a wrong position in the sta-ble, etc. 2. It may also occur in a form

lished, while the enterprising proprietors are pushing the good work with energy and skill. Many who a few months ago were prejudiced against creamery butter and would not use it, now prefer it to the best country makes, and the cry is, still they come. The churnings of the creamery last week amounted to over twelve hundred pounds, and this amount would have been increased but for the illness of a prominent employe.—Hunsville. (Mo.) a prominent employe .- Huntsville, (Mo.)

Herald.

—"The Hon. C. M. Clay says that the Jerseys are the native cattle of Russia, and he could load a fleet with them at from three to \$10 per head. If this is true there is no use in the farmers of the Channel Islands allowing the supply to fall off. It is more than probable if we should import directly from Russia a little careful judgment would give us a stock of Jerseys that would be hardy, vigorous and able to "hoe their own row." The above item is going the rounds, and the author of it no doubt grins with satisfaction to see how he is giving a left-handed fling at Jersey cattle, conveving the impression that they are not hardy." So says the Mirror and Farmer. C. M. Clays is no fool, but if he is guilty of the statement above made we shall have to take the matter under consideration. to take the matter under consideration.

## "IN A VERY WEAK CONDITION, SINK-ING FROM NERVOUS PROS-TRATION."

A patient in Mississippi gives this account of a "marvellous change" wrought in her of a "marvellous change" wrought in her condition:

"Last December I received your Compound Oxygen. I was in a very weak condition, sinking from nervous prostration. I commenced its use immediately, leaving off everything else. And what a marvellous change it wrought in a few weeks? So rapidly did I improve that neighbors and friends who had been familiar with my complaints for several years are still full of wonder at my recovery."

everus years are still full of wonder at my recovery."

Our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen," containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc.. and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be seat free. Address Drs. Starrey & Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Philadelphia.

## Che Pig Pen.

We have no pigs of any kind. Write to those who advertise in the RURAL WORLD. The subscription price of this paper is \$1.50 a year.

### The Best Bacon.

—A farmer of long experience gives the following plain direction how to make the best bacon:

The best bacon is made from pigs which will not weigh more 125 pounds

The best bacon is made from pigs which will not weigh more 125 pounds when dressed. The rashers or strips for the bacon are cut lengthwise of the pig and about half of the sides are used. The portion next to the backbone is fatter and lacks in muscle, and is not so good on this account. When bacon is reade from small pige these saiching good on this account. When bacon is made from small pigs—those weighing less than 100 pounds—the whole of the sides are used. Red and black Berkshire pigs make the best bacon, because they have the largest proportion of lean meat. Six pounds of salt and four ounces of saltpetre should be used for 100 pounds of meat. Five pounds of brown sugar may also be used, or two quarts of molasses. If the bacon is cured in a barrel, the salt, saltpetre, and sweetening should be mixed and a portion sprinkled on the bottom of the barrel, and some also between the layers of meet and on the top. tween the layers of meat and on the top, and water enough, after the meat is packed closely, put on to cover it. In a month the meat will be ready to smoke. Too much smoke will color the meat and give it a rank taste. Another way to cure bacon is to rub the above mixture on the flesh side of the string of because on the flesh side of the strips of bacon and then pile it up one piece above an-other, and let it strike in. After three days rub again and pile up as before. A week after rub again and pile it up, putting the flesh side up every time. The mixture should be divided into three mixture should be divided into three equal parts, to provide for the several rubbings. At the end of a month the meat will be ready for smoking, or before if the salt has all struck in and the surface has become comparatively dry, which is an indication. After smoking, the rashers should be sowed up in bags made of cotton cloth, and hung up in a dry, dark place. If the bags are whitewashed on the outside all the better, and this will keep the worms out.

### Green Corn for Pigs.

-In the summer and early fall feeding of pigs, we have found sweet corn one of the best and most convenient kinds of folder. Pork is made to the best advantage by putting the pigs, as soon as they are weaned from the sow and have learned to eat milk and meal, into the pen, and keeping them there under full feed until they are ready for slaughter in November or December. With a good feed until they are ready for slaughter in November or December. With a good breed of swine there is no difficulty in making March pigs weigh from 250 to 300 pounds at eight or nine months old. With plenty of Indian meal and skimmed milk they will grow rapidly until the corn is large enough for cutting. About the first of August, this should be given as an additional ration. The pigs will eat the green stalks and leaves with the greatest relish after the ears have been plucked. It is an excellent appetizer, helps the digestion of more solid food, and promotes the thrift of the animals. and promotes the thrift of the animals. Field corn may not be quite so nutritious, but no better use can be made of that, after the ears are in milk, than to cut and feed it to fattening swine. It costs much less to make pork in summer than in cold winter weather. Associated Agriculturies winter weather.—American Agriculturist

Uffington.—Will you oblige an old subscriber to your valuable paper by describing:—(1) The appearance of trichine in pig. (2) Is it wholesome food if properly boiled or roasted? (3) Is the disease transmitted from the parents to the young, or is it contagious? (4) What is the form and color of the parasite seen through a magnifying glass? (5) Can it be cured?

(1) When a pig is suffering from an

(5) Can it be cured?

(1) When a pig is suffering from an attack of these parasites its limbs are greatly swollen and very sensitive or tender. There is great pain caused by the slightest movement, and the animal exhibits the most feverish symptoms. The attack generally proves fatal on the fourth week. If the patient survives that period the parasites become quiescent, and cease their growth. (2) Pork affected with trichine, if thoroughly cooked throughout, especially near the bones, is not dangerous food. (3) It is not transmitted nor contagious, accordnot transmitted nor contagious, according to the usually accepted definitions of these terms. (4) They are cylindrical and tapering in form, one twenty-eighth —We are glad to be able to state that the Randolph Creamery is booming, and is now on the high road to assured permanent success. Patrons in large numbers have been added to the old routes, and some new routes are being established, while the enterprising proprietors are pushing the good work with energy and some new routes.

—It is not the hog that grows to the largest size to which we should always look for the greatest profit, for large hogs require time in order to attain size, but the object should be to secure stock from breeds that convert the largest proportion of feed into flesh in the shortest possible space of time. The hog that fulfils these expectations must be capable of readily and rapidly digesting and assimilating food. While much depends upon the quality of the food given, something depends upon the breed also. A hog may be capable of converting corn into pork, the cost of the pork so procured being but little, and yet the production of pork may be greater if the nature of the animal requires an extra feeding of roots, or some other dietary food. A hog will often produce greater results from corn and turnips than from corn alone, and cases have been known in which an entire change of food has given satisfaction, especially when the feeding of corn was renewed. The first desideratum is to push the pig, forcing pincess must be ignored, as the bony structure of the animal must be attended to. In other words, we must lay the foundation and secure the framework before the carcass can be finished. The older the hog the slower the growth, -It is not the hog that grows to the before the carcass can be finished. The older the hog the slower the growth, and although an animal will increase in weight faster at an early age than when advanced, yet the materials required for the production of the excess, which is in favor of the younger hog are neturally favor of the younger hog, are naturally not the same as those required for older

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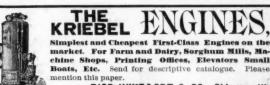
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will be raised views of the Exposition ling, the Gustom House. Shaw's Garden, the Great Bridge, with the inscription: ivenir of the Citizens of \$t. Louis, Novem-17, 1884."

mong the notable sales made during the keere the following, which are worthy pecial mention as indicating the great might and activity of the market. 333 a fed Texans, averaging 938 hs, at \$5 90%, 338 head do, averaging 928 hs, at \$5 15; wintered Texans, \$29 hs average, \$5 10. cs was also seven loads of prime natives which \$7 90 per hundred hs was bid at the winter of Texans, \$20 hs average, \$5 10. cs was also seven loads of prime natives which \$7 90 per hundred hs was bid at the The above sales were to buses fare the same of the same

| Graph | Grap

HOGS—This market has presented no especially new feature of interest. The trade has been active and prices were sustained, the movement was large on shippers account and the arrivals being liberal the movement in the aggregate was larger than the week preceding. On Wednesday an advance of lowas had, and under an active shipping demand large sales were made at \$5 10/25 25 for Yorkers, and \$5 256 25 for Baltimores. Packers did but little, and butchers likewise took but few, the former being quoted at \$4 90/2 5 5, and the latter \$5 10/25 30. Thursday market was a little easier and prices under unfavorable advices went off a little, Yorkers walling at \$10/25 20, and Buttmoze weights to meavies \$10/25 30. On Friday trade was fair at unchanged rates. Saturday there was also no change, trade being quiet and little lad at. Monday trade was active and prices stronger, Yorkers selling in a fair way at \$50.5 \$5, and packers at the same figures. Butchers and heavies quiet at \$5 20/25 30, and pigs 46/564 75.

The closing day in this market was marked

5 2 5, and packers at the same figures. Butchers and heavies quiet at \$5 2005 30, and pigs '4 6504 75.

The closing day in this market was marked by great strength and activity, values being fig her by 10 to 15c, and sales made at \$505 30 for packing, \$5 4005 50 for butchers, and \$5 25 55 for Yorkers.

SHEEP-The receipts the past week have been very liberal and of a poor quality generally, the most of them coming from Texas. As a result, the market was slow and values uilly 50c lower on good, and at any price buyars chose to offer for common. This state of affairs seems to exist all over the country. Not a shyment east has been heard from this week that has not lost plenty of money. The only improvement that can be hoped for soon, will come as a reaction by light receipts, cansed by the low and demonstrated the second by the first seems to the we want demonstrated the second by the seems of the second by the seco

Horses and Mules.

The horse market was only moderately ac-ve the past week under somewhat light re-ista. Good serviceable horses were in de-tand at the quotations given below. Plugs-tread old well enough. Saddle ponies was to be the go just now. Smooth well roke mules, 14 hands high and upwards, sere scarce and wanted. Thin and old mules

### GENERAL MARKET.

St. Louis Amusements.

The summer season at Uhrig's Cave is now speen, and the Ford Comic Opera Company is a mumber of novelties are in preparation. It is a delightful place to pass a hot summer even fing.

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receipts at 12c in lots; in Hreguen Pale 202 less.

LIVE POULTRY—Old chickens dull and unchanged; offerings light and chiefly of held over stock; springs in small supply too—small not wanted; ducks, geese and turkeys nominal. Sales: Old chickens—cocks at \$2.25, mixed \$2.50@2.75, hens \$3; springs—small—\$1.25@150, medium to good \$1.75@2.50, choice to fancy \$3 to \$3.50; turkeys \$6 to \$9; geese \$3; ducks \$2.02.50. Sale: One lot 12 coop hens at \$3.

to \$130; clover \$47565 25; red-top at 30c to 40c.
DRIED FRUIT—Trade light; prices unchanged; some inquiry for choice evaporated and good peaches but otherwise market dull. We quote: Apples fair5%466c, prime to choice 6½6%c; evaporated at 7c to 9c. Peaches: Prime halves 6½c, choice do 6½c, fair do and mixed 5%66c—wormy, dark and inferior less. FLANSEED—Sept. delivery had \$127½ bid; otherwise market neglected; nominal at \$155 spot and \$130 Aug.
CASTOR BEANS—Prime nominal at \$25.
PEGANS—Quiet. Western at 4c to 4½c, Texas \$c to 6c.
PEANUTS—Few or none offering from first hands. Choice Tenn. red salable at 5%60%c; do white at 768c.

PEANUTS—Few or none offering from first hands. Choice Tenn. red salable at 5% 66%; 60 white at 788c.

OLD POTATOES—Demand having slackened somewhat, a quieter and easier feeling prevailed. No change, however. We quote: Eastern burnham 58c, peerless 116 656; 700c. port of the control of the

much partiy decayed stock; market duil on this account. Home-grown sold at 2025c \( \) decayed stock in this account. Home-grown sold at 2025c \( \) decayed stock in the second in the

SEEDS.

Net cash retail prices.	
Red Clover 60 lb	S \$ 5 30
Sapling "	60
Alfalfa "	6 7
White Dutch "69 "	13 0
Alsike "60 "	
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Red Top	
Orchard Grass	
Blue Grass, Extra Clean	****** 2 1
English Lawn Grass	ADDODO MC
HUNGARIAN	
Millet	0
German Millet50 "	*****
Meadow Fescue24 "	3 6
Sugar Cane Seed50 "	20
Broom Corn "50 "	20
Osage Orange33 "	40
Caston Booms 46 (	
Castor Beans46	
Cow Peas 60 "	
Hemp Seed, Prepared44 "	
Buckwheat	***** 1 4
Barley	*****
St. Charles White Corn56 "	4
Galena Yellow "56 "	
Pon "50 "	27
Red Rust-proof Oats32 "	5
Black "32 "	4
Rye	
Flax56	1 5

Cuts from barbed wire fence, cured with Stewart's Healing Powder. No scar or gray hair, 50 cts a box.

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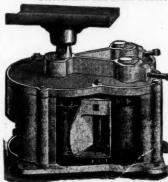
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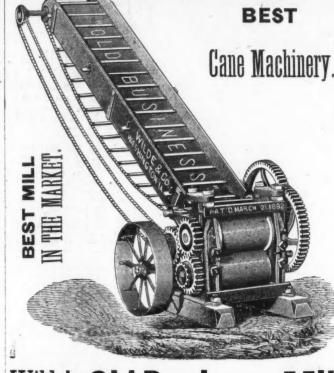
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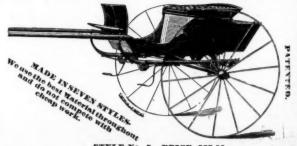
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